FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 054 *19 March 1982*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Nuclear Subregional Committee Created A 1
Ceremony Marks Bolivian Ratification of LAIA A 1
Briefs: L.A. Exports to France A 1

BRAZIL

Foreign Minister Interviewed on C.A. Situation D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 14 Mar]
U.S. Exerts Military Pressure Regarding C.A. D 3
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 14 Mar]

CHILE

Argentine Right To Use Beagle Channel Not Denied E 1
Outlawed Communist Party Cell Broken Up E 1
Matthei Blames Private Businessmen for Crisis E 2
Correction to President's Speech on Constitution E 2

PARAGUAY

Further Details of Disbanded PRC-Linked Cell H 1
[PATRIA 17 Mar]
Prisoner Talks to Press H 2
PCP Member Interview H 3
Group Leader Interview H 4
Correction To Pro-Chinese PCP Cell Discovery H 4

PERU

EXPRESO Notes Police Lack of Preparedness [21 Feb] J 1
Dean's House Attacked; Bomb Threats Received J 1
Briefs: Soviet Scholarships J 1

URUGUAY

Air Force Chief on Political Parties, Armed Forces K 1

VENEZUELA

Zambrano Denies Sending Arms to El Salvador L 1
Grenada Prime Minister Arrives for 7-Hour Visit L 1
Police Arrest Group Training To Invade Haiti L 1

MEXICO

Foreign Ministry Initiatives on Peace Plan M 1
Castenada Returns, Comments on Talks With Haig M 1
Ambassador Comments on Possible Soviet Responses M 2
Official Sees No Danger of Foreign Invasion M 2
Lopez Portillo Names New Ambassador to U.S. M 2
President Interviewed by New York TIMES M 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Four Netherlands Newsmen Reported Killed P 1
Deaths Confirmed P 1
Casualties Identified P 1
U.S. Embassy Press Attache on Death Threat List P 1
Death Squad Threatens Newsmen P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 18 Mar]
Paper Raps Mexico's Insistence on Negotiations P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 17 Mar]
Garcia Denies Argentina, Venezuela Military Aid P 3
Duarte 'Provisionally' Nominated by Party P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 17 Mar]
Army Repels Terrorist Attack on Usulutan Town P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 18 Mar]
Sanchez Addresses USSR Trade Unions Congress P 4
[cross-reference]
Radio Venceremos Reports FMLN Forces Action P 4
Radio Farabundo Marti on Military, Social Issues P 4
Refugees Join Guerrillas P 4
FPL Congratulates Grenada P 5
Army Colonel Reported Killed P 5
Commander Guerra's Views P 6
Ambush Described P 8

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister Protests Claims of Election Fraud P 9
Guevara Calls on Guerrillas To Lay Down Arms P 9
Traffic to El Quiche Cut Back by 80 Percent P 10
Joint Proclamation by Revolutionary Groups P 10
[LA NACION 3 Mar]

NICARAGUA

Defense Ministry Communique Reports Clash P 12
Fishing Vessel Attacked by Salvadoran Coast Guard P 12
Tinoco: U.S. 5-Point Proposal Being Studied P 12
Tinoco Rebukes State Department Spokesman P 13
Tomas Borge Replies to Haig's Peace Proposals P 13
Further Borge Remarks P 13
Humberto Ortega Sees Situation as 'Complex' P 14
Opposition Leaders Meet With FSLN's Arce P 15
Travel Restrictions Announced P 16
Ortega Announces Decree on Defense Contribution P 16

Officials Attend DPRK Delegation Departure P 17
Corrillo Statement at Soviet AUCCTU Congress [cross-reference] P 17
LE MONDE on Sandinist Fears of U.S. Intervention [9 Mar] P 17
Alfonso Robelo Comments on Current Issues P 19
Humberto Ortega Gives Women's Day Speech P 22

CUBA

Castro, Nicaragua's Ortega, Arce, Others Meet Q 1
PRELA Reacts to Haig-Castaneda New York Meeting Q 1
Nicaraguan Emergency, U.S. 'Aggression' Viewed Q 2

ANDEAN NUCLEAR SUBREGIONAL COMMITTEE CREATED

PY181508 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The Andean Subregional Committee, which will be charged with executing the subregional program on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, was created during the meeting held by chairmen of nuclear commissions of Andean countries from 8 to 12 March in Caracas. The announcement was made by Maj Edgar Empuero Angulo in his capacity as chairman of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, IANEC. Ampuero Angulo is also chairman of the Bolivian Nuclear Anergy Commission, COBOEN. The meeting was also attended by representatives of several international nuclear energy organizations, namely the Latin American energy organization, the organization for the proscription of nuclear arms in Latin American, the Andean development corporation [as heard] and so forth. All these organizations agreed to support the new subregional committee. It has been agreed to set up a rotation system with regard to [words indistinct] and it will be Bolivia's turn next year. The main project of this program, entitled "Development of Nuclear Science and Technology in the Andean Subregion," will be supported and financed by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The project deals with issues to be discussed at the Vienna meeting in September next year.

CEREMONY MARKS BOLIVIAN RATIFICATION OF LAIA

PY180224 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry under secretary for integration and economic affairs today handed the LAIA Charter to the Uruguayan ambassador to Bolivia, thus ratifying the Montevideo Treaty. The ceremony was held at the Uruguayan Embassy and was attended by Integration Ministry and other government officials. The Montevideo Treaty was signed by the Bolivian Government on 23 July 1981 in Montevideo jointly with Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The treaty's ratification before Uruguayan Ambassador Jose Maria Alvarez will make it possible for Bolivia to operate much better in all of LAIA's activities. On ratifying the treaty, Integration Under Secretary (Angel Ramsusen) stated that LAIA is of major importance for the country's development, above all for the industrial and trade exchange between the LAIA member-countries. The document handed to the Uruguayan ambassador highlights LAIA's function in the regional integration process, which is aimed at promoting the socioeconomic development of the member-countries. The document provides for the gradual and progressive creation of a Latin American common market to replace LAFTA. It also provides for the implementation of mechanisms that will favor the participation in LAIA of countries with a lower economic development.

BRIEFS

L.A. EXPORTS TO FRANCE -- Rio de Janeiro (DAILY POST) -- Latin American exports to France increased in 1981 by 44 percent, during a fast paced movement in the trading of products going both ways for the fourth consecutive year. The information was released by the Franco-Latin American Chamber of Commerce. Brazil was the leader on sales with 34 percent of total exports for the continent. Mexico and Venezuela continued in second and third places respectively, thanks to their oil exports, which represented 5 percent of the supplies to France. The sales value from Latin America to France doubled in 2 years, increasing from 9.3 billion francs to 14.9 billion. Up to 1979 the trade market, Franco-Latin American, favored France, but in 1980 Latin America took the lead. The deficit in France during that commercial interchange seems to have turned into a permanent factor, according to the Chamber of Commerce. On the other hand, French exports to Latin America increased, in 1979, by 38.1 percent compared to the previous year; 15.3 percent was the increase in 1980 and 30.2 percent in 1981. The seven most important buyers of French products were Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Chile, Panama, and Colombia. [Text] [Rio de Janiero LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 17 Mar 82 p 7 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON C.A. SITUATION

PY161638 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Mar 82 p 14

[By Jose Rosa]

[Text] Brasilia -- In an exclusive interview with O ESTADO, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has described the Brazilian policy toward Central America, especially El Salvador, as one designed to avoid a drastic solution -- such as a multilateral or unilateral military action -- "because this would have such high political costs, and would cause such erosions" that the important thing at this moment is to avoid such actions "and this is the role many Latin American countries -- not only Mexico and Venezuela -- are seeking to play."

The minister regarded President Ronald Reagan's economic plan for the region as "a valid, laudable effort, which has come a little late from the historical standpoint." For instance, he questions the usefulness of creating special incentives for the installation of large U.S. enterprises in those countries "because this gives way to a situation which is not politically favorable, that is, it creates targets for both leftist and ultranationalist elements."

Saraiva Guerreiro does not consider aerial photographs of military installations in Nicaragua showing Soviet materiel as sound proof of Soviet intervention in that country, since the Nicaraguan Government has expressly admitted that it had purchased Soviet tanks and other weapons from France. He does not believe there is interest in Nicaragua in Cubanizing the country "and when the Sandinist leaders state that they do not want to make Nicaragua into a second Cuba, I believe they are not merely making a rhetorical statement."

A major part of the O ESTADO interview with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro was devoted to the situation in Central America. He began by discussing President Reagan's plan which he considered valid to the extent that it attempts to face some of the underlying causes of uneasiness and instability in the region, that is, economic causes. But, according to the minister, the Brazilian concern -- which is shared by several other Latin American exporters of sugar -- is focused on the tariff privileges granted to products exported by Caribbean and Central American countries to the U.S. market "since we have always opposed that type of vertical preference."

The minister said that when the plan was being drafted Brazil had already drawn the U.S. administration's attention to the fact that the plan should not be detrimental to other developing countries. The Brazilian diplomatic action was then also joined by other sugar-exporting countries.

In the opinion of Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro it is necessary to increase the aid flow rather than to divert trade channels. He believes that a plan providing for direct aid to government-sponsored programs -- such as the one implemented by the Canadian Government -- causes less political problems than that which might end up in creating an extremely strong foreign private sector. The minister fears that the incentives given by the U.S. administration to those enterprises interested in installing branches in Caribbean and Central American countries will cause further political problems. He noted that the case of Brazil is different because despite being underdeveloped it has a more varied, complex economy.

Elaborating on Canadian aid, Saraiva Guerreiro noted that until 2 years ago the Canadian aid to Caribbean countries was twice that of the United States. The minister states that since historically "that has always been quite a sensitive region, it should have been aided by that party which could do something about it." This is why he believes the U.S. decision has come a little late.

The Cuban example, he said, was instrumental for a while in drawing U.S. attention to the region "but I believe after that they (the United States) overlooked the fact that the underlying causes were still there. We never try to act as judges but I have the impression that the situation in the region, especially in Central America, was brought about by socioeconomic conditions which are associated "although unjustly with the United States."

Commenting on the overall situation in Central America, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stated that there are several positive signs. Despite its current crisis, Costa Rica is an example of that situation; Honduras is going through a reasonable situation since there are no irreconcilable confrontations among classes or groups. About Guatemala, the minister said that although the people say that the situation there is very difficult, even from the standpoint of the Marxist radical war, "We have no way to mechanically say that the situation will deteriorate there more or less than that of El Salvador. Let us say that there exists there visible conditions which might be conducive to confrontation."

The foreign minister recognizes that a drastic development of the Central American crisis, such as the Cubanization of Nicaragua or El Salvador, will have an impact on the entire hemisphere and perhaps on the entire world, not only on Brazil. He denied charges that Brazilian diplomacy has been indifferent to what has been occuring in that region "since we held lengthy talks" with those countries. "That was one of the main issues discussed at the talks I held in Caracas in January but I do not see at this moment how one could go beyond that point."

About the forthcoming election of members of a constituent assembly to be held in El Salvador on 28 March, Saraiva Guerriero said that the Brazilian Government never comments on these issues "because they are decisions of a domestic nature made by sovereign, independent countries."

Last week, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan said in Brasilia that the Law of the Sea [LOS] Conference currently taking place at the United Nations will arrive at a final draft for the exploitation of maritime resources with or without the participation of the United States.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro made an attempt at explaining the statement of the Canadian secretary of state. He believes that there is a general feeling that a great effort will be made to adjust certain U.S. positions. However, there has been considerable delay in waiting for the new U.S. administration to establish those main points of the draft convention. He recalled that negotiations have been dragging along for 14 years and that the formula which has been arrived at finally will be very difficult to change at the last minute. Should it be impossible to adjust to the concerns and positions proposed by the United States, there is a general belief that it would be better to just sign the convention putting an end to the negotiations." [quotation marks as published] The Brazilian minister believes that the United States' absence from the convention would be very serious "because as far as seabed exploration and exploitation is concerned the United States has by far the best technology available. However, the feeling is that it would be meaningless to postpone the convention indefinitely or to satisfy in full the U.S. proposals the way they have been presented."

In Cancun, Mexico, during the international meeting on cooperation and development which has been called the North-South dialogue, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro upheld the need to hold worldwide negotiations within the framework of the United Nations in order to establish a new international economic order capable of achieving a reduction of the social and economic gap between developed northern countries and the underdeveloped southern countries. According to Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, who went to Cancun as official representative of President Joao Figueredo, the proposed worldwide negotiations were accepted by President Ronald Reagan. This issue is set forth in the report issued by the 22 presidents present at Cancun and is the only paragraph whose wording was subject to negotiations.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro admits that the process of worldwide negotiations will take some time. He expects that this year "there could be a beginning, with much to do in the future." Practically speaking, even though President Ronald Reagan accepted in Cancun the idea of worldwide negotiations, the matter is facing severe opposition from the U.S. administration. According to the minister, the U.S. attitude is that matters pertaining to international cooperation for development must and can be discussed almost exclusively at the level of existing various multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, the GATT or the IMF where the United States' vote has much weight.

In the meantime, the Brazilian foreign minister claims that the United States has already admitted the possibility of a central forum which could provide an overall picture as long as the autonomy of the specific jurisdiction of each international agency is preserved. The minister said that "our position is that this central forum should play a role which could be greater or more significant than the Americans are willing to admit. It is impossible to examine the problems of international cooperation for development either by bits and pieces or as a whole without proper coordination. It is impossible to discuss trade without connecting it to agriculture, transport or industrial development." On next Thursday Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will leave Brazil for Asia where he will visit the PRC and Japan from 21 to 27 March. His first stopover will be the PRC where the minister hopes to sign a scientific and technological cooperation accord which will expedite the current exchange of experts. He recalled that the Brazilian Government has been maintaining good relations with Beijing and pointed out that the Chinese Government had alloted Brazil a quota of 20,000 barrels of oil per day at the very time when the market was cluttered with buyers and not sellers as today.

Even though he was at pains to avoid restricting China's significance to the purely commercial level, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro acknowledged the fact that that country and Brazil could have much more trade than what they currently have. The foreign minister explained that the PRC is currently undergoing a phase similar to Brazil, regarding reduction of imports, and this is naturally an obstacle for further development of the trade.

The minister does not harbor the same hopes concerning a scientific and technological accord with Japan. He recalled that there already is some isolated exchange between scientific and technical organizations, "but we believe that independently of these projects, an overall accord could expedite implementation and periodic review of these projects, as well as the launching of others. We believe that it is possible that one day the Japanese will agree to this."

U.S. EXERTS MILITARY PRESSURE REGARDING C.A.

FY181558 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Mar 82 p 12

[By F.A.A.]

[Text] Brasilia -- Diplomatic observers in Brasilia stated this week that the pressures that the U.S. Government has been exerting on the Brazilian Government to change its position regarding the Central American crisis have shifted from the political-diplomatic field to negotiations between military chiefs of the two countries. Moreover, a confrontation between Brazilian Government sectors supporting these different positions is expected soon.

This is the result of those contacts that U.S. military and diplomatic representatives have made with South American government officials in the first 2 months of the year.

Among these U.S. representatives are Thomas Enders, assistant U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who has just ended his visit to Chile and Argentina; Gen John McEnery, chief of the Inter-American Defense Board, who has just ended a 7-day visit to Brazil; and Gen David Jones, U.S. chief of staff, who today starts an official visit to Brazil.

U.S. diplomats and military officers are visiting South America with the objective of discussing with South American government leaders the situation in Central America, in particular, the crisis in El Salvador and seeking their support for the U.S. position in Central America.

According to observers this is all part of a plan to neutralize the increasing international reactions against the Reagan administration's policy in Central America, reactions which reject armed intervention in any Central American country.

The United States began to exert pressure on the Brazilian Government at the beginning of 1981 when Gen Vernon Walters, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, was in Brasilia to submit "evidence" of the presence of foreigners in the Salvadoran guerrilla movement. However, this evidence did not convince Brazilian Foreign Ministry officials or the government in general.

He was followed by Assistant Secretary of state Thomas Enders and by the U.S. vice president. As a result of these visits, U.S. diplomacy made a public commitment that it would respect the Brazilian Government's positions.

Moreover, these positions took more shape as months passed by. Basically, the Brazilian position holds that the crisis in El Salvador must be resolved by the Salvadoran people on the basis of democratic and pluralist principles. It rejects armed intervention or military aid by any of the parties involved in the Salvadoran conflict and establishes that aid must be supplied in the form of economic or social aid. On this basis the Brazilian Government has already granted a $30-million credit line to the Nicaraguan Sandinist government.

As for the involvement of Brazilian military officers in international conflicts, reliable diplomatic sectors have stated that there is no rigid position to either approve or reject this participation. A diplomat, who defended Brazil's participation in the international force in the Congo under the UN command but who rejected the Brazilian Government's decision to take part in the military force that occupied the Dominican Republic in the sixties at the request of the United States, said that "each case must be studied separately."

The resistance posed by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry discouraged the U.S. Government from exerting diplomatic pressures. Therefore, this year Washington changed its tatics. It is sending its military leaders to convince Brazilian military chiefs about an old theory that is still a matter of concern in some sectors: "the threat of communism."

However, ever since the Geisel administration, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry has opposed this theory and supported the theory that the domestic affairs of all countries must be respected. Moreover, this is a position that is valid for both the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua and the present regime ruling in Bolivia. Furthermore, Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro insists that Brazil cannot uphold a foreign policy based on the concept of bipolarization or let the disputes between the United States and the Soviet Union have a direct effect on regional conflicts.

Nevertheless, observers are closely watching the evolution of this process within the Brazilian Government to see whether the U.S. military have been able to achieve the success denied to U.S. diplomats last year.

ARGENTINE RIGHT TO USE BEAGLE CHANNEL NOT DENIED

PY181505 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has indicated that at no point had a Chilean Government official stated that Argentina has no navigational rights over the Beagle Channel. This remark was made by Fernando Zegers, director general for foreign policy of the Foreign Ministry, after he delivered to Argentine Ambassador Jose Montes Chile's answer to Argentina's protest over Under Secretary Ernesto Videla's remarks. Fernando Zegers said that the document delivered is a diplomatic answer to a diplomatic note. At the end of his meeting with the Argentine ambassador, Zegers said:

[Begin Zegers recording] I have delivered to the Argentine ambassador the answer to their note of protest which claimed that Under Secretary Ernesto Videla had stated that Argentina has no navigational rights over the Beagle Channel.

The truth is that neither the under secretary nor any other Chilean Government official has ever said that Argentina has no navigational rights over the Beagle Channel. The award of 1977 itself acknowledges the sovereign rights of Chile and Argentina by establishing a border along the channel. Therefore Argentina has the right to navigate along the Beagle Channel.

What the under secretary did say, what he meant, were the indubitable rights which Chile has south of the Beagle Channel as is clearly established in the 1881 treaty signed by the two nations. [end recording]

Asked whether the answering note contains an explanation of Under Secretary Videla's remarks, Zegers answered that the under secretary's words have always been perfectly clear. Zegers once again emphasized that Colonel Videla had spoken about the rights which Chile has south of the Beagle Channel.

[Begin Zegers recording] Colonel Videla was very specific, he spoke about the rights which Chile has south of the Beagle Channel. These rights are clearly established in the 1881 treaty. Colonel Videla has never said that Argentina does not have a right to navigate along the Beagle Channel, on the contrary, many times he has said otherwise. Therefore, there have been no explanations of Colonel Videla's remarks, which have always been very clear. [end recording]

Argentine Ambassador Jose Montes said that the Chilean answer was sent to the Argentine Government yesterday. Asked about the new system of talks within the mediation process, he said that in his opinion it was very flexible, friendly and developing in an atmosphere which will probably help the mediation.

Regarding deadlines for the solution of the conflict, Montes said that it would take some time but a solution will be arrived at.

He concluded by saying that the best thing the two countries could do is put an end to arguments and make some concrete efforts to resolve the current border conflict between the two nations.

OUTLAWED COMMUNIST PARTY CELL BROKEN UP

PY190041 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] A paramilitary cell of the outlawed communist party has been broken up in Valparaiso. The cell was made up of 4 individuals who had committed many crimes in various parts of the province. They are charged with placing 10 dynamite sticks in a high tension tower in Pena Blanca, launching a molotov cocktail attack and setting fire to a warehouse in Villa Alemana, launching a molotov cocktail attack on a bus terminal in Pena Blanca and placing tire-puncturing traps in Villa Alemana and on the main highway.

The detainees are: (Victor Rafael Castillo Galan), (Gabriela del Carmen Saldivia Altamirano), (Jose Orlando Sanchez) and (Eleodoro Nello Vea).

MATTHEI BLAMES PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN FOR CRISIS

PY162257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Mar (AFP) -- Gen Fernando Matthei, commander of the air force and member of the government junta, said here today that the economic difficulties Chile is experiencing are the result of errors made by businessmen and not to an excess of military expenditures.

During an extensive interview by the newspaper LA SEGUNDA, Matthei said that it is obvious that the businessmen who are being affected by their poor calculations are going to try to make the workers pay for their mistakes, but that situations of this kind should be denounced.

Bankrupcies, massive layoffs, an increase in unemployment, the fall of industrial production and business sales are some of the subjects related to the Chilean economic situation which were discussed by the air force commander.

Matthei said that the government had no resources to spend on arms. He categorically denied that alleged increases in expenditures on war materiel were the cause of the economic problems.

He added: There you have the figures of the international banks: the fiscal deficit is $4.5 billion out of a total of $15 billion. Private businessmen are to ones who have gotten themselves into great debt and not the armed forces.

He said that the recent purchase of 16 Mirage fighters from France as part of the defense policy cost less than $200 million.

This is nothing compared to the $10 billion invested by each of our neighbors, said Matthei, without mentioning either Peru or Argentina, countries bordering Chile.

The junta member continued with his criticism of the faulty operations of some businessmen, saying that these men made a mistake by speculating. He added: Had they done well, they would have been happy and would have given us other Chileans nothing.

Based on this statement, he discarded an eventual state subsidy for these sectors. He also rejected the idea of putting an end to the liberal import policy because he said that this is a solution of imbecils and idiots.

At the political level, Matthei expressed surprise at the recent criticism made by Gen (Ret) Gustavo Leigh, former junta member and his predecessor as air force commander, who blamed the government for the current economic and social problems.

He said: I cannot understand the Leigh case. How could he have stayed 5 years with the government and think what he thinks of it? How could he be so angry at being dismissed?

General Matthei rejected the proposal of some supporters of the government for changing the constitution, which is now 1 year old, and for eliminating the mechanisms restablishing elections in Chile by 1989.

In conclusion, the member of the government junta said: For me this idea of corporativism is medieval; let us call it fascist or any other name, and none of us have anything to do with these ideas.

CORRECTION TO PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ON CONSTITUTION

The following corrections to the item entitled "President Speaks on Constitution, Inflation, Taxes," published in the 12 March Latin America DAILY REPORT on page E 1 are supplied from Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service on 12 and 13 March: On page E 2, in the second line of the first paragraph insert the word "restrictive" for queried word; in paragraph six, line six make sentence read: ...of the Chilean workers and it denotes the achievements of our civil and military engineers and opens great tracts for national activities.

FURTHER DETAILS OF DISBANDED PRC-LINKED CELL

PY171531 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 17 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] The mass media have disseminated in recent hours reports on a successful police operation which resulted in the arrest of a terrorist cell, or at least of most of its members, totaling 30 persons -- including two women who had been indoctrinated in Buenos Aires. The cell used as hideouts inconspicuous-looking houses, one of which even had a "Red Brigade"-type cellar which was to be used as a "people's jail," that is, as a place where possible hostages would be held. Two of the hideouts are located in the capital and the third one in San Lorenzo.

The cell also had portable printing equipment with which the newspaper ADELANTE, mouthpiece of the Chinese-supported Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP], was printed. The organization, which was just broken up in Asuncion, is led by Oscar Creydt and was being financed through funds sent to Creydt.

The pro-Chinese communist line is well-known for its theory that the way to seize power in agricultural countries is through rural guerrilla warfare. The intention to unleash rural guerrilla warfare in Paraguay has been confirmed by the ties existing between this cell and presumed subversive groups in Caaguazu, Tebicuary Mi, Nu Puajhu, Caazapa and other urban centers located in areas of heavy peasant population. The link between this cell and the terrorist attack that took place in Caaguazu was also adequately proved by establishing a connection between Gumersindo Britez, who had participated in the Caaguazu attack, and this cell.

Antonio Gonzalez Arce (who is in no way related to the Colorado Party members with the same name who reside in Luque) is the leader of this cell and goes by the nickname of "Jesus." After graduating from high school in Concepcion, he went to Buenos Aires where he contacted Oscar Creydt, who recruited him for his pro-Chinese communist faction. Back to Asuncion, while ostensibly working as a medical insurance agent, he organized and led this cell which came to life as early as 1973, when they bought the property located near Ferreira Creek where the printing shop and the people's jail were discovered. It is also known that Gonzalez Arce had gone to Beijing to establish direct contacts with the PRC International Communist Center whose directives are followed by the cell he leads in Asuncion. Gonzalez Arce also confirmed that Oscar Credyt makes frequent trips to the PRC to receive funds and instructions to direct from Buenos Aires actions related to penetration into Paraguay, propaganda, rural guerrilla warfare, infiltration in the various circles and indoctrination of youths.

Investigations by the investigations department are still at a preliminary stage. The many documents seized during the operation are being studied now and it is believed that they will give valuable information about the ramifications of this cell and the names of others involved. The possibility that this cell might have important connections in sectors which are not necessarily of the proletariat has not been ruled out.

From remarks made by the detained members of the cell it can be inferred that the 5th PCP Congress was to be held during the Holy Week in our country and that Oscar Credyt was to attend.

One of the documents seized is entitled "Historical Data on the Development of the Revolutionary Peasant Movement in Paraguay" and outlines subversive actions which had been carried out between 1960 and 1980, the PCP's alliance with FULNA [United Front of National Liberation] and its ties with the agrarian leagues. The document itself describes its content as "preparatory material for the 5th PCP Congress."

Another document seized is a handwritten letter by Oscar Creydt to "Comrade Cristina" who resides in our country. In his letter, Creydt lauds the pro-Chinese socialist way and reports on ramifications of its subversive organization in Bolivia and Peru and gives precise instructions for infiltrating agrarian, professional and intellectual organizations in Paraguay. He ends his letter by informing his local "comrades" the following: "I want to emphasize that relations between our party (the PCP) and the big brother party (the Chinese) are very good. This should be an incentive for us, since it will have long term projections. It also confirms the correctness of our line of independence from and cooperation with other Marxist-Leninist parties (and also with leftist parties which, without being Marxist-Leninists), seek to maintain friendly relations with us."

Prisoner Talks to Press

PY160244 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Recorded interview with detained Communist Party of Paraguay member Antonio Gonzalez Arce, on 15 March in the investigations police headquarters in Asuncion]

[Text] The man who is accused of being the head of the movement in this capital, Antonio Gonzalez Arce, alias Comrade Jesus, answered reporters in the following manner: [begin recording]

[Question] Gonzalez Arce, alias Comrade Jesus, is the head of this movement. What do you have to say.

[Answer] I am a militant of the Communist Party of Paraguay.

[Question] How long have you been a member?

[Answer] I have been a member since 1973.

[Question] How is it that you became a member of the party?

[Answer] I joined the party in Buenos Aires where I went looking for work. This is where the members of the party found me.

[Question] Is it true that you were a member of a religious school and got a gold medal from that school?

[Answer] Yes sir, it is true.

[Question] How many hideouts did you have prepared in Paraguay?

[Answer] I only knew of one.

[Question] How were you able to recruit so many people. There are 30 here and [chief of investigations police] Pastor Coronel said that there are 9 fugitives who have not yet been arrested.

[Answer] In reality, these are not very many for a party at the national and international level. This is not very many for a party.

[Question] What were you planning on doing?

[Answer] Preparing the people for an insurrection.

[Question] Did you get any help from abroad?

[Answer] Apparently yes, because I have been shown letters proving that aid was received.

[Question] Are there also women among you?
[Answer] Yes there are.

[Question] What type of training did you get abroad.
[Answer] No training abroad. The party says that training abroad is not useful for the specific conditions of Paraguay. This is why the party has always considered the negative experience of the cadres trained in the USSR who have always come with different type of training, foreign to our situation.

[Question] How, when and where were the operations going to begin here in Paraguay?
[Answer] As I said, the operations are basically political; distribution of the party newspaper; organization of the people, in places of work, in their homes, in the countryside in order to be organized to act in an armed struggle when favorable conditions prevail.

[Question] What do you consider favorable conditions to start an armed struggle?
[Answer] The favorable conditions would be, for example, a generalized crisis: discontent, strikes, mobilizations and so on.

[Question] What were you doing at the time of your arrest?
[Answer] I am responsible for the distribution of the party's newspaper.

[Question] What particular work did you do; how did you live?
[Answer] I have always...I mean, a great part of my life I have worked. I am a medical insurance salesman.

[Question] Were you planning any immediate action?
[Answer] No, we were not preparing anything like that.

[Question] Does this mean that you excluded violence at first from your program?
[Answer] No, revolutionary violence is not included by the party; under current conditions this is not considered an alternative. The Communist Party of Paraguay in all its documents states a position of independence. However, it has relations with China.

[Question] Can you tell us the name of the head of the Communist Party of Paraguay?
[Answer] He is publicly known. He is Oscar Creydt. [end recording]

PCP Member Interview

PY171810 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Recorded interview in Guarani of Gervasio Gonzalez, nicknamed Comrade Francisco, a member of the pro-Chinese Paraguayan Communist Party, PCP, at the police investigations department in Asuncion on 16 March; all questions and answers as heard]

[Text] [Question] You are nicknamed Comrade Francisco. How come you took that nickname, Gervasio?
[Answer] Well, I was recruited by the Communist Party due to my being ignorant.

[Question] How did they first recruit you?
[Answer] Well, it was my brother.

[Question] How did he talk you into joining the party?
[Answer] Well, he talked me into it because he is very persuasive.

[Question] What did he tell you, Gervasio?
[Answer] He asked me to join the Communist Party.

[Question] What did he say you would do within the party. What picture did he give you, how did he lure you into joining the party?
[Answer] They promised me many things, many good promises which went unfulfilled.

[Question] What kind of promises?
[Answer] They promised me that they would take care of my expenses to support my farm but they did not keep their promise.

[Question] Before joining the PCP, were you a member of any other party?
[Answer] I was a member of the Liberal Party.

[Question] Does that mean that the PCP has sought to recruit new members among Liberal Party members?
[Answer] That seems to be the case because they continue to deceive the peasants.

[Question] After Buenos Aires, what other countries have you visited?
[Answer] We went to France.

[Question] And then?
[Answer] Then we went to China.

[Question] Beijing?
[Answer] To Beijing.

[Question] Who else went with you?
[Answer] Quirino and Amarilla.

Group Leader Interview

PY171816 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Recorded interview in Guarani with Antonio Amarilla, a resident of Caazapa and member of the pro-Chinese Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP], at the police investigations department in Asuncion on 16 March]

[Text] [Question] Have you also visited foreign countries along with other Paraguayan citizens at the invitation of the Communist Party.
[Answer] Yes. I went to the PRC.

[Question] When did you go to the PRC?
[Answer] In 1975.

[Question] What did you do there?
[Answer] We toured industrial installations and museums during our stay there.

[Question] How did the "G" Group or guerrilla group, of which you were in charge, get started?
[Answer] Someone came from Argentina to organize everything to leave me in charge. He organized three group: the first one was made up of Eduardo Ojeda, Pascual Ojeda, Alejandro Paiva, and Vicente Amarilla; a second group was made up of Martin Gimenez, his son Jose and one son-in-law.

[Question] What was the name of the person who came to organize those groups?
[Answer] Antoliano Villalba

[Question] Is he your cousin?
[Answer] He is my cousin.

[Question] Was he in the woods or hiding else where?
[Answer] He was practically living in the woods.

[Question] For how long?
[Answer] For about 15 months.

CORRECTION TO PRO-CHINESE PCP CELL DISCOVERY

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Police Smash Pro-Chinese PCP Cell, 30 Arrested," published in the 16 March Latin America DAILY REPORT on page H1. In the first paragraph, penultimate line make read: ...have been arrested. The following is what we filmed at the beginning of the press conference when Police Investigations Chief Pastor M. Coronel addressed the attending journalists:

EXPRESO NOTES POLICE LACK OF PREPAREDNESS

PY182227 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 21 Feb 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Unprepared Police"]

[Text] Really shocking were the declarations regarding the situation in the police made by Interior Minister Gen Jose Gagliardi to the congressional standing committee.

According to reports, the interior minister told the commission that, among other things, policemen have to buy bullets for their handguns, at 250 soles apiece. The minister added that after the guards and detectives graduate, they never again practice target-shooting; and that not all PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] agents are provided with handguns.

That is the situation in the police at the time when they are confronted with a tidal wave of crimes, drug trafficking and terrorism. Due to population growth, there is now 1 policeman per 900 inhabitants compared to 1 policeman per 600 inhabitants in 1960 when incidence of crime was low.

Lima only has 5,500 policemen serving in shifts of 1,200 -- and this is an extremely grave situation.

It is really unbelievable that the country's protective institutions should be in this state of dilapidation and that measures to correct the situation should be postponed for lack of funds. The situation cannot continue, because in reality the situation is worsening.

We believe that the priorities for public expenditures ought to be revised and that the police should be rated priority number one. It will also be indispensable to review the police statutes so as to implement a reorganization.

Ever since the government of Augusto B. Leguia was ousted, the police have been neglected climaxing when the government turned its back on them during the first phase of the 12-year period of military regimes. The worst manifestation of this was the senseless repression and intolerance in a police conflict which culminated in the bloody incidents of 5 February 1975 -- a black page in the annals of the dictatorship.

DEAN'S HOUSE ATTACKED; BOMB THREATS RECEIVED

PY172040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1540 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 13 Mar (TELAM) -- An explosive device exploded early this morning in the house of Raul Pena Cabrera, the dean of the San Martin de Porras University, causing serious damage. After the attack, Pena Cabrera said that this terrorist attack shows that the political agitators at the university are desperate since they have failed to destabilize the sector. Pena Cabrera has been subjected to strong pressure from university students to resign his post. Terrorists, who announced throughout the day that several explosive devices had been placed in several government and private buildings, placed a bomb at the headquarters of the National Bank but it was deactivated by republican guard special troops. Telephone calls reporting the placing of bombs in a beer warehouse, the air force hospital, and the offices of the CORREO and OJO newspapers were received since early in the morning. However, no explosives were found in any of these cases.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SCHOLARSHIPS -- The Peruvian-Soviet Cultural Association headed by Jorge Sirena Alvarez met yesterday to choose a Peruvian student of Tacna who will be granted a scholarship to study in one of the best universities in the USSR. [Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 82 PY]

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON POLITICAL PARTIES, ARMED FORCES

PY171944 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Great significance is being attached to the remarks made by the commander in chief of the air force on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the air force today. The high-ranking military leader said that the armed forces do not seek cogoverning functions in the future, but to participate in an organized, true and concrete manner capable of helping in the achievement of a normal and democratic lifestyle.

Regarding the political parties, Lt Gen Manuel Buadas said that they should become true channels for the opinion of the various social sectors. He emphasized, at the same time, that the armed forces have no desire to stay in power forever, but at the same time they will not accept a return to past errors. Here is part of the statement of Lt Gen Manuel Buadas, commander in chief of the air force:

[Begin Buadas recording] We have reestablished peace and order, now it is time for firming them up through joint and harmonious efforts aimed at building an ever-increasingly just and strong society.

Within this framework, the armed forces do not seek cogoverning functions in the future, but rather to see organized true and concrete participation which will help us to avoid sliding back into the sad errors of the past and will contribute to the attainment of a normal and democratic lifestyle free from demagogic and misleading deviations which are the very negation of democracy.

The strengthening of a real and stable democracy, which we hope to achieve, calls for the bolstering of traditional political parties, for their reorganization, for the reinforcement of their ideological frameworks and for suitable practical actions capable of turning them into authentic channels for the opinions of the various social sectors.

The armed forces have never had, nor do they have now, any desire to stay in power forever, but neither are they prepared to accept attitudes or positions which could lead to a repetition of tragic errors of the past, whose consequences are still plaguing us.

Those who believe that pressures of whatever kind will divert the process from its chosen path are mistaken. The armed institution is Uruguay's foundation in its new quest after the established goals. Even though the armed forces are fulfilling political functions they are not armed political parties, they seek neither pay nor power and do not want to distribute advantages and privileges to certain groups to the detriment of the majority. [end recording]

The commander in chief of the air force also said that the nation has managed to recover part of its prior prestige at the international level, and went on to discuss the reestablishment of domestic peace and order:

[Begin Buadas recording] The armed forces have reestablished domestic peace and order, a veritable privilege for Uruguayans in a world convulsed and besieged by subversive ideologies and terrorist activities.

They have stabilized the country, guaranteeing development, work and the academic life and winning back foreign credit. The nation has regained, for the most part, its prior international prestige. This has been achieved thanks to the clarity of the basic objectives of the process and the coherence and firmness of our domestic and foreign policy.

However, I believe that one basic objective has not been fulfilled entirely: That is the change of mentality through which we must stop expecting everything from the almighty state, which pertains to the totalitarian ideas with which we have been imbued for so long.

The citizenry is and has been aware of all this and have found the most serious problems, just as it is aware of the fact that there is a joint and firm decision to attain all the established goals within the shortest possible time, proportionate to the efforts, dedication and spirit of cooperation which we are willing to exert. [end recording]

ZAMBRANO DENIES SENDING ARMS TO EL SALVADOR

PA190009 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1900 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 18 Mar (EFE) -- Today Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velsaco denied the alleged dispatch of arms to El Salvador and noted that Venezuelan assistance involves only economic, political and oil aspects. The Venezuelan foreign minister stated that Venezuela supports the path chosen by the Salvadoran Government to democratize the country and supports the upcoming elections as "the most authentic manifestation of the principle of self-determination of peoples."

"The rest of our cooperation is of an economic nature and is identical to that which we supply on oil matters to Nicaragua and other Central American countries," he said.

GRENADA PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 7-HOUR VISIT

PA182131 Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 18 Mar (AFP) -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop arrived in this capital today for an official 7-hour visit. Bishop was met by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano and other Venezuelan officials at the La Carlota Military Airport in the center of Caracas.

From there he was taken to Miraflores Palace, where he met with President Luis Herrera. This is Bishop's second official visit to Venezuela as the prime minister of Grenada since he took over power on the Caribbean island following the 13 March 1979 coup d'etat.

Bishop is going to hold a press conference at 1900 GMT before returning to his country.

POLICE ARREST GROUP TRAINING TO INVADE HAITI

PA182030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1411 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 18 Mar (AFP) -- A Haitian guerrilla cell which was holding military training exercises on a farm on Venezuela's western plains in order to invade Haiti and overthrow Jean Claude Duvalier's regime, has been smashed by the police. A total of 15 guerrillas were captured, together with a veteran pilot identified as Reinaldo Herni, on a farm located at a place known as Cojedito, San Carlos District, Cojedes State, police said.

The presumed leader of the group was identified as Luc S. Inocent, a Haitian lawyer who has lived in Venezuela for many years and is now apparently in the United States seeking aid for his movement. It was reported that an arsenal of Uzi and Ingram submachineguns, FAL rifles and food for 4 months were found on the farm.

The pilot and the 15 guerrillas were taken to Caracas and are now being detained at the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services (DISIP), where they are being interrogated.

FOREIGN MINISTRY INITIATIVES ON PEACE PLAN

PA190310 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City -- A spokesman of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat has said that Mexico will maintain important contacts with Nicaragua and Cuba in the next few days, to tell them about the U.S. counterproposals to President Jose Lopez Portillo's peace plan for Central America and the Caribbean. He said that these contacts will be established within the waiting period agreed upon between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda before they meet again following the 28 March elections in El Salvador.

The proposals presented by the Mexican president on 21 February in Managua are still firm and the Mexican Government will continue to promote them, the spokesman added.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat reiterated that Mexico will not send observers to the elections called for by the Salvadoran Government junta because it feels that they don't reflect the will of the Salvadoran people and will not contribute to a solution of that country's civil war.

CASTANEDA RETURNS, COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH HAIG

FL181505 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1415 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda has said that Mexico and the United States have fully begun a process of negotiations to achieve peace in the area of Central America and the Caribbean. Castaneda returned from New York this morning after meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to whom he explained President Jose Lopez Portillo's plan to ease tension in El Salvador and Central America and to improve Cuba's and Nicaragua's relations with the United States.

He said at the Mexico City Airport: "I made several suggestions and proposals to him regarding a possible exchange of concessions which could be made by the United States and Nicaragua, the United States and Cuba, and the sides in the Salvadoran conflict."

Last Sunday Haig accepted several suggestions and made counterproposals to others. He added: "We both realized that both their proposals and ours had become closer." He said: "As a result of these talks and of what we agreed, I hope that we have fully begun a process of negotiations regarding Central America."

The meeting of foreign ministers of the "Nassau Group" (Canada, the United States, Mexico, Venezuela and Columbia) -- countries which have committed themselves to promoting the socioeconomic development of the Caribbean Basin -- was a success, the Mexican foreign secretary said. The foreign ministers of Canada, Mark MacGuigan; the United States, Alexander Haig; Venezuela, Jose Alberto Zambrano; Colombia, Carlos Lemos Simmonds; and of Mexico, Jorge Castaneda, agreed to meet in Caracas next August to analyze the achievements of the ambitious aid program for the Caribbean. At the end of the meeting of the "Nassau Group" they agreed in a joint communique that, in fact, the socioeconomic problems of Central America and the Caribbean are "very critical" and that they are becoming even worse in several countries as time passes. They coincided in recognizing that the best way to achieve socioeconomic development would be through cooperation programs, without military considerations and avoiding political conditions.

He said: "We had 2 days of meetings on that topic, and the 'Nassau Group' conference did not have any great difficulties. In my opinion it was a success." He said, however: "I cannot give you details of the contents of the talks with Secretary Haig, because first I must inform President Jose Lopez Portillo. I will probably do this today, and he will be the one to determine what is the best action for Mexico to take now in view of what took place."

Castaneda also attended the third International Conference on the Law of the Sea at the United Nations.

AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE SOVIET RESPONSES

FL172117 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2050 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Voicing the Soviet Union's concern over conflicts in the world, Soviet ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev has warned that if the situation in Nicaragua gets worse, his government will help the Central American nation politically and diplomatically.

Interviewed at the Mexico City Airport, Sergeyev said that the Soviets disapprove of the NATO maneuvers in the Gulf of Mexico, given its proximity to Cuba and Nicaragua.

"It is time to end the U.S. psychological and economic war against socialist and developing countries and start negotiating world nuclear disarmament," the Soviet diplomat added, decrying U.S. interference in Central America. He also came out in favor of deep and real negotiations to achieve the peace desired by mankind, which lives in constant anxiety in view of the threat of a confrontation between the superpowers. Sergeyev emphasized that the Soviet Government supports President Jose Lopez Portillo's proposal to solve the Salvadoran conflict and bring peace to Central America.

OFFICIAL SEES NO DANGER OF FOREIGN INVASION

FL190122 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2006 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 18 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Deputy Government Secretary Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara has said that the Mexican Army's loyalty protects Mexico's sovereignty in the event of any armed aggression on the country's southern border. He said that the immigration service is currently engaged in careful investigations at the Mexico-Guatemala border concerning the access of visitors to the country and therefore a foreign invasion through Chiapas is impossible.

Interviewed at the conclusion of the 44th oil expropriation anniversary celebrations, Gonzalez Guevara said the "Mexico and its people should be reassured by statements from National Defense Secretary Felix Galvan Lopez to the effect that the army is loyal, strong, capable and nationalist."

LOPEZ PORTILLO NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

FL19 146 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of Foreign Relations announced this afternoon that Bernardo Sepulveda Amor had been appointed Mexico's ambassador to Washington by President Jose Lopez Portillo. A 39-year-old law graduate, Sepulveda was the PRI's secretary for international relations. He replaces Hugo B. Margain, who is PRI candidate for the Senate. Sepulveda Amor was an advisor to the secretary of finance from 1971 to 1975 and director for international financial affairs from 1976 to 1981. Last year he presided at the meeting of the UN's Multinational Companies Commission in Mexico. He attended the National University and did graduate work in international law.

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED BY NEW YORK TIMES

FL160435 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0455 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said today that if Central American countries come up with nonaggression pacts which could be the basis for the area's peace and defense, certain progress would be made in eliminating fear in the region. In an interview to the executive editor of the U.S. newspaper, the New York TIMES, Abraham Rosenthal, the president said he felt that Nicaragua was arming because "it is afraid of being invaded." He said that while the United States and the Soviet Union arm themselves, in the case of Nicaragua, it is minimal arming because its resources are very limited.

He said, however, that Nicaragua "was experiencing the same thing as Cuba" and that all efforts to arm meant depriving the people of potential development, which is unfavorable for any country, even the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Nicaragua is arming because it fears its neighbors and the United States," Lopez Portillo said, noting that if the problems of the world are to be solved "we have to solve the problem of the relationship between developing and industrialized countries."

Concerning the economic aid proposal for Central America and the Caribbean, he said it was still a commitment "as yet not determined or conditioned to ideological factors" that complicate matters. But he acknowledged that the basic problem is being looked into. Lopez Portillo said that as long as the "world is pluralistic" there are political systems that nations can resort to if they find their alternatives narrowing. "Socioeconomic problems finally lead to alternative ideological solutions, and the only two alternatives left to Central American nations are, as a child's game in Mexico says, who do you pick? Melon or watermelon? [Con quien te vas, con melon o con sandia?]," the Mexican president said.

"That is the real situation as concerns these nations. If we want to solve the problem completely, we have to, once and for all, tackle the economic and social problems of all the countries of the South," he added.

Concerning the elections scheduled for 28 March in El Salvador, Lopez Portillo said that "there is a conditioned interest" tied to the outcome and that if the United States damped down the electoral solution, "it will just have to wait and see what happens." The president called the electoral solution "insufficient and incomplete" and noted that after the election there will be an opportunity to reconsider or definitively discard his recent proposal of a plan to ease tensions in the area. "I have my own opinion," he emphasized. Asked if his successor would follow the same political line in the region, Lopez Portillo said, "It is to be expected."

"If we take into account that the next president might belong to my party, will support my party's platform, it is to be expected that this basic line will not change except in the light of very special events that might make him modify this line." However, he said, "I cannot assume a definitive and sure commitment. Each person has his own special interest."

EL SALVADOR

FOUR NETHERLANDS NEWSMEN REPORTED KILLED

PA182005 Paris AFP in Spanish 1937 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Mar (AFP) -- Several diplomatic sources in San Salvador have announced that four Netherlands newsmen were apparently killed today in the Salvadoran town of Paraiso, close to Chalatenango, 70 km north of San Salvador. So far there has been no official confirmation of the report. The newsmen were members of a team from the Radiotelevision News of the Netherlands, and they left their hotel early this morning to prepare a news report on the Chalatenango region. It was not possible to obtain details about the circumstances surrounding the newsmen's death.

One of the newsmen, Jacobus Andries Koster, was taken to the treasury police office on 11 March for an investigation into possible links with the Salvadoran guerrillas. The treasury police are one of El Salvador's security corps. The Salvadoran Armed Forces had found a note on the body of a guerrilla which read: "Contact Koos Koster, Alameda Hotel, room 418, telephone 23-9999, Netherlander." The newsman, who was accompanied by his three colleagues to the treasury police office, denied having any ties with the guerrillas and he was (?immediately) released.

Deaths Confirmed

PA182039 Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The Hague, 18 Mar (AFP) -- A spokesman of the Netherlands Foreign Ministry has confirmed here that four Netherlands newsmen were killed today in northern El Salvador during a clash between guerrillas and the armed forces. The spokesman said that the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry has officially informed the Netherlands Embassy in Mexico that the four newsmen were killed. The newsmen were members of a television team from the Interchurch Ikon Network.

Casualties Identified

PA182220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2134 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The Hague, 18 Mar (AFP) -- The four Netherlands newsmen who were killed today in northern El Salvador belonged to a television team of the Ikon Interchurch network. The team, comprising six men, was preparing a report on the fighting between the opposition guerrilla movement and the Salvadoran Armed Forces and on the upcoming 28 March elections, which was destined for the current Kenmerk feature, according to a channel spokesman. The two uninjured newsmen were in another zone of El Salvador when the incident occurred.

The four newsmen killed are Koos Koster, 46, a regular correspondent for Latin America who lived in Mexico; Johannes Willemsen, 42, a cameraman; Jan Kuyper, 40, a correspondent; and Hans Terlaag, 20 or 25 years old, a young technician. The channel spokesman disclosed the information and said that he had no more details on the circumstances surrounding the killing of the newsmen.

U.S. EMBASSY PRESS ATTACHE ON DEATH THREAT LIST

NC181108 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] (?San Salvador) 18 Mar (AFP) -- An organization called the Anticommunist Alliance of El Salvador has issued death threats against 35 journalists, including the U.S. Embassy's press attache.

In a communique dated March 10 and sent to a radio station in the capital yesterday, the organization accused the 35 journalists of being principal accomplices of the Soviet-Cuban-Sandinist, communism that wants to take possession of our nation.

The list included seven Salvadorans, two Brazilians, and correspondents from the U.S. news agencies UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL and ASSOCIATED PRESS, NBC and ABC Television, the Washington POST, New York TIMES, Miami HERALD, Voice of America and NEWSWEEK.

The Anticommunist Alliance said the names were the first part of the list of pseudo-journalists sentenced to death by patriots. Other journalists who come and go in El Salvador will be investigated, the organization said.

Death Squad Threatens Newsmen

PA182016 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Mar 82 pp 3, 47

[Excerpts] Salvadoran and foreign newsmen have been sentenced to death by the "Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Death Squad" under charges of being responsible for discrediting El Salvador abroad and the wave of violence gripping our country. A communique issued yesterday afternoon and delivered to press, radio and television news media mentions 35 foreign correspondents working for several radio, press and television firms, including the following: NBC, CBS, NBC of Mexico, NEWSWEEK magazine, the New York TIMES, Washington POST, BBC of London, UPI, AFP, Miami HERALD, and so forth. Salvadoran newsmen are characgerized as traitors to the fatherland and guilty of bringing international discredit on El Salvador.

The Voice of America referred to the case, noting that the communique issued at noon yesterday by the death squad is under investigation by Salvadoran Government authorities. The death threat from the mentioned group has caused alarm and concern in Salvadoran journalistic circles. The document is endorsed by the "Anticommunist Alliance," backer of the "Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez death squad."

PAPER RAPS MEXICO'S INSISTENCE ON NEGOTIATIONS

PA190404 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Mar 82 pp 6, 11

[Carlos Giron article: "Foreign Secretary Castaneda -- a Guiding Light for Other Countries...?]

[Excerpts] Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda is up and down, like a wolf in heat, between Mexico City, New York City and Washington, burning up energy and the humus of his brain defending Lopez Portillo's plans for the pacification of Central America. Naturally, they propose pacification along the lines of Cuba or Poland. Castaneda is the best and most valuable ally that the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the FMLN have found worldwide. He helps them obtain the political victories that they cannot win on the battlefield.

The main thesis that Mexico has been espousing for some time now, always through the hidden maneuvering of the foreign secretary, is that the Salvadorans should sit down and negotiate an end to the conflict. Faced with the proximity of the 28 March elections, Castaneda is now more desperate and worried than ever, pounding on the door of the White House to try to get Reagan to accept the Lopez Portillo plan, and negotiations instead of elections.

Obviously, any type of negotiation would mean giving the FDR a share of power. It would be wise to ask the diligent foreign secretary when the Salvadoran people ever authorized him to negotiate their destiny. From the very first moment the Salvadoran people said that they would not permit negotiations without their participation to solve a conflict unleashed by the ultraleft following instructions from Havana and Moscow.

Castaneda should stop trying to be a guiding light for other countries while his own is in darkness. Mexico has acute social, political and economic problems which require urgent attention, or else there might be a repetition of the events of 1910...Castaneda should put an end to his self-imposed myopia, with which he is trying to ignore the fact that Central America is Mexico's Achilles heel and the fact that if El Salvador were to fall into Russia's hands, as Nicaragua did, the Aztec country would be the next victim of the Siberian bear.

GARCIA DENIES ARGENTINA, VENEZUELA MILITARY AID

PA181902 Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 17 Mar (AFP) -- The Salvadoran defense minister, Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, denied today to AFP that Argentina and Venezuela are giving military aid to El Salvador. He said, "There is the possibility that at a given time we might accept aid which would be considered permissible by them and acceptable by us. However, it would not include sending troops." The minister admitted that Venezuela and Argentina are sending food to El Salvador. However, he stressed that, "we will never accept soldiers from any country."

Garcia belittled the attacks carried out by the guerrillas on the outskirts of San Salvador in the last 48 hours. He said, "They merely managed to scare the people, simply by sowing terrorism, but that does not worry us." He said that he is convinced that this type of action "will be repeated." He said "during these days they must intensify their actions in several different places simultaneously." He said however, that "the more bombs there are, the more the people will vote" on 28 March.

DUARTE 'PROVISIONALLY' NOMINATED BY PARTY

PA190056 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Mar 82 pp 2, 50

[Excerpts] Yesterday, leaders at the national convention of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, provisionally nominated Jose Napoleon Duarte as their presidential candidate if, as a result of the 28 March elections, the PDC obtains a majority of deputies in the constituent assembly. "I accept the charge of the ship that is being entrusted to me," Duarte told the national convention, "with all of the responsibilities that this entails."

In his speech, Duarte called on the guerrillas to lay down their arms and to participate in the process to make El Salvador a democratic country. Further on, Duarte said that "peace is not the mere absence of war, nor is it a simple balance of forces; peace is a permanent task that requires the constant efforts of everyone. But, above all, peace is the outcome of common welfare and justice."

Approximately 2,000 persons attended the national convention of PDC leaders. When the time came to nominate the PDC presidential candidate, they unanimously cheered Jose Napoleon Duarte, who is the president of the revolutionary government junta. The convention was held at the PDC headquarters in San Salvador.

ARMY REPELS TERRORIST ATTACK ON USULUTAN TOWN

PA182215 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 18 Mar 82 p 1

[From the "Last National Hour" column]

[Text] It was reported that a group of armed subversives attacked Santiago de Maria, Usulutan Department, at about 1900 last night, causing panic among the people. According to reports, the terrorists surrounded the town with the intention of taking it over, but the armed forces had control of the situation after an intensive 45-minute firefight. Only one civilian was wounded in the arm during the attack.

SANCHEZ ADDRESSES USSR TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS

For Soviet media coverage of the activities of the delegation from El Salvador to the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions being held in the Kremlin, including an account of the speech by Carlos Sanchez, secretary of the Unitary Federation of Trade Unions of El Salvador, at the congress, see the Political & Social Developments section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 19 March, and subsequent issues.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS FMLN FORCES ACTION

PA141530 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] FMLN units destroyed the Torola River bridge in Morazan. This bridge was a symbol of death and destruction because the dictatorship used it to transport its troops in order to murder -- as it did in December of last year -- helpless men, women, children and elderly people. On this occasion, we have the testimony of Commander (Jose Santos Diaz), who participated in the action.

[Begin recording] [Question] We understand that the rebel forces used in this operation a U.S.-manufactured bomb that had been dropped by enemy planes over our positions, but had not exploded. What could you tell us about it?

[Answer] We have made use of some materiel utilized by U.S. imperialism against our people, and we have returned it to the dictatorship that massacres our people. It is important to note that now the bridge will no longer serve to transport more enemy troops to murder our humble peasants in Morazan.

[Question] Commander (Jose Santos Diaz), when our forces destroyed the Oro bridge, the junta claimed there were several Cubans involved in the operation. Now that our people destroyed the Torola river bridge in Morazan, they will probably claim it was also the work of Cubans. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] Well, I can say that there were no Cubans involved in this action; only our peasants participated. They are tired of so much repression and misery. At the same time, their action has reinforced the revolutionary struggle. [end recording]

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI ON MILITARY, SOCIAL ISSUES

Refugees Join Guerrillas

PA142055 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1500 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] According to companero (Federico Serrano), our war correspondent in the heroic northern front, over 125 of our fellow countrymen who had taken refuge in Honduras have resolutely joined our guerrilla detachments and militia columns in the last 30 days.

Like them, dozens of compatriots who were in the concentration camps in Mesa Grande, have decided to achieve their greatest aspiration. They have returned to the territory under our people's control.

This past week, 30 companero refugees joined the guerrilla forces in Chalatenango Department. The companeros said that one of the biggest problems faced by our countrymen in Honduras is the growing repression.

We reiterate our call to all Salvadoran refugees to return to the territory held by our people. A stop to the illegal relocation of refugees in Mesa Grande. Attention all refugees; return to the areas under our people's control.

FPL Congratulates Grenada

PA150000 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1500 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Letter to Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop from foreign relations commission of the central command of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, member of the FMLN on the third anniversary of Grenada's independence -- read by announcer]

[Text] El Salvador, Central America, March 1982.
Companero Maurice Bishop
Prime Minister of the Republic of Grenada

Dear Companero: Receive a fraternal revolutionary greeting on behalf of the Central Command and all militants and fighters of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, FPL, member of the FMLN of El Salvador.

This letter is symbolic of our presence alongside the New Jewel Movement and the sister people of Grenada during the celebration of the third anniversary of your glorious independence, which was a momentous event in the struggle for liberation of the Central American and Caribbean areas.

Our people and our organization have been closely watching the heroic efforts of the Grenadian people under your leadership to consolidate their independence and achieve their objectives of justice, freedom, progress and peace. We are also familiar with the numerous criminal attempts by Yankee imperialism to deprive the Grenadian people of their gains.

For this reason, the Salvadoran people and our organization have raised their struggle banners on this anniversary of your independence to reiterate our full solidarity with your just struggle to preserve your right to self-determination and to build your own destiny. We will regard any aggressive act by Yankee imperialism against your people as aggression against our own people, even though we are convinced that it will be thwarted and will only serve to strengthen your people, your party and the entire revolutionary movement, which is unstoppably advancing throughout Central America and the Caribbean.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to fervently acknowledge the warm solidarity which your people and your party have been showing to our people during their heroic and just war of liberation. You must never doubt the unshakable determination of the majority of Salvadorans to achieve their final liberation. The strong and growing support of international solidarity will help us reach the dawn of victory we long for sooner rather than later.

On this 3 March we reiterate our warm congratulations to the Grenadian workers and people and reiterate the FPL's strong determination to struggle, arms in hand and side by side our people stand, until we achieve final victory. Long live the Grenadian people's independence. Long live proletarian internationalism and world solidarity. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, the armed people will win. [Signed] (Javier), Chief officer in charge.

Army Colonel Reported Killed

PA160050 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] We continue with our reports from the combative paracentral front. The genocidal Col Mario Azenon Palma, one of the commanders directing the operation against our positions in the northern part of San Vicente, was killed by our revolutionary bullets on 11 March in clashes between our guerrilla units and members of the 5th Infantry Brigade in the San Pedro hills.

Today marks the fifth day of the military-Christian Democratic junta's offensive in northern San Vicente. The junta's forces have suffered at least 15 casualties, including dead and wounded. Nevertheless, they have not been able to penetrate our positions.

Since 9 March, members of the 5th Infantry Brigade, the 4th Military Detachment of La Union, and the Air Force have been participating in this new offensive in San Vicente Department.

The genocidal Col (Mario Azenon Palma), killed by our popular forces on 11 March in the northern part of San Vicente, was second in command of the 5th Infantry Brigade. As we had reported, he was one of the commanders of the genocidal operation against our revolutionary positions.

On 10 March, our Paracentral Front companeros detected the presence of henchman Azenon Palma who was directing the operation against our people, and Radio Farabundo Marti transmitted the following message:

Until now, the combats in the northern part of San Vicente Department have been at the cantons (Quilio), San Jacinto, (Las Burras), Monte Redondo, Santa Rita, and others. The enemy has tried to penetrate from (Ayalitas) canton where our forces have repelled them, over and over, back to their positions in San Esteban and Santa Clara."

Commander Guerra's Views

PA161245 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] We hereby present the tasks of our Popular Liberation Armed Forces [FAPL] for this new combat period. For this purpose we have interviewed Companero Commander Salvador Guerra, a member of the FAPL general command.

[Question] Companero Salvador, again Radio Farabundo Marti of the FMLN sends you a fraternal and revolutionary salute. In the first place we would like to ask you what the main tasks are at this moment?

[Answer] The tasks of the FAPL at this time fit a new phase of the development of our people's liberation war. We think we must take a leap toward a more decisive stage, where we will develop the objectives that will lead to a peoples victory and will also confront the intervention of Yankee imperialism or any other foreign force. At this time the armed forces are performing specific tasks regarding organization of our detachments with vanguard units and special forces. We are also developing [words indistinct] of the fronts, guerrilla detachments and militia brigades and columns.

In this phase we believe that -- in all the months prior to 10 January 1981 and since -- we have, through the actions of our armed forces strengthened the policies and lines drawn up by the FMLN. These actions consisted of resisting, developing and advancing. It seems to us that this goal has been completely attained and that therefore we are now confronting a new situation in which we have moved on to organizing our armed forces so we can deploy them in the best possible manner and leap to this more decisive stage.

[Question] How are these tasks related to a situation in which the enemy is promoting plans for an electoral farce?

[Answer] The armed forces have intensified training and the annihilation of the enemy so we can seize his material and strengthen our revolutionary forces. We have also decided to carry out sabotage and to disrupt the main strategic highways -- as we have done on the Pan-American, main northern and littoral highways, where the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front companeros have occupied the highway for one of the longest periods, almost 100 hours. Not long ago we also made a series of attacks to hamper the enemy's mobilization. We hit the enemy's rearguard and carried out many special operations.

Also, it is fundamental that the people in various populated areas are increasing their insurrectional activities. We are working to further promote this. In all matters referring to the tasks to be implemented by our armed forces, our army -- as well as guerrilla detachments, militia columns and brigades -- is carrying out all kinds of [words indistinct] of activities to repudiate the electoral farce and at the same time to promote greater cooperation from the people for insurrectional activities.

[Question] What do you mean by increasing the insurrectional spirit of the masses within the framework of our peoples liberation war?

[Answer] We believe that the masses are going through a stage of terror as part of the psychological warfare [word indistinct] and also have suffered much. Many companeros are imprisoned. The peoples organizations have been hard hit, selectively, and popular leaders have been murdered. In this respect we believe that the people have decided, let us say, [words indistinct] as they did traditionally. But we are perfectly aware that their reaction is to prepare secretly for the insurrection and we know they are organizing to sabotage the enemy in his houses and places of work.

This means that the present situation of the masses is very active. There is much secret and semi-clandestine work which, let us say, favors passing to an insurrectional situation. With the support of our army, guerrillas and peoples militia, we will create a combination where the masses, when they see these armed sectors, will be more openly in favor of participating in the armed insurrection.

[Question] What are the specific tasks for each of the armed instruments of our people -- that is to say the vanguard and the guerrillas?

[Answer] In reference to the role played by these instruments as part of the people's armed forces, we believe that each has its own role. Also, the joint forces give us greater capacity to advance and hit with greater effect. That is to say, each force develops in parallel with the development of the other forces. Let me explain this better: You see, the vanguard units and special forces, as we call them, are the people's army. This is the more technically prepared force, as it has shown in operations -- in attacks on the enemy, in sabotage, in annihilation of the enemy and in capture of his material.

The guerrilla detachments, let us say, must develop and concentrate on activities in an irregular manner. They have promoted extensive sabotage, harassment and continuous attrition of the enemy units and the property of the oligarchy. In special operations, our special commandos have carried out extensive sabotage and many attacks on the enemy's rearguard. This is the background to the destruction of the Oro Bridge and the later attack on the Air Force.

[Question] Regarding the militia, what is its role?

[Answer] The militia can't act in cases [words indistinct] promote combat activities, especially for the development and waging of armed insurrection. The militia plays a fundamental role. At this time the militia is carrying out sabotage, blocking roads. And when given infantry armament and some modern weapons, they can create a powerful support force. Also in operations [words indistinct] guerrilla camps and army units.

[Question] What is the operational capacity of our forces in the cities, especially in San Salvador?

[Answer] One of our main characteristics is that we must develop urban guerrillas. We have always strived to develop urban guerrillas. We are not simply operating with units located on the outskirts of the cities. What we have done is create and maintain an urban guerrilla force. When the guerrillas operate they act jointly with our militia at the various work places and with our clandestine organizations in the various districts. When we make raids with guerrilla detachments we act jointly with the urban guerrillas. This how we can successfully carry out our activities in the cities.

[Question] Finally, we want to know if you have an appeal for our fighters.

[Answer] The appeal to our armed forces is mainly to the prisoners and the [words indistinct] fighters is to maintain their fighting spirit 24 hours a day to carry out the missions ordered by the FMLN General Command and also to be ready to fight in any situation we may meet.

Just as we have plans for offensives, so does the enemy, who wants to mobilize with a foreign force or with U.S. imperialism.

We must have a fighting spirit and be ready to follow the orders and guidelines of our general staff and general command and to coordinate all efforts and cooperation at all levels between all the forces that form the FMLN, so we can combine our forces and hit the enemy harder at this moment.

Ambush Described

PA161550 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Station interview with Commander Salvador Guerra, chief of FMLN Northern Front, speaking via relay from "somewhere in El Salvador"-- live]

[Summary] We have just contacted Companero Salvador Guerra.

[Question] We would like to have further explanations about our companeros' 12 March annihilation operation in San Jose Las Flores, Chalatenango Department.

[Answer] On 12 March we carried out an annihilation operation against the enemy on the Chalatenango-Las Flores road. Our intention was to cut off the enemy's mobilization by land and to annihilate him. Vanguard troops, under Commander (Dimas), participated in the operation, as well as Companeros Ferman and (Felipe). We attacked troops travelling in military trucks and one armoured car. About 150 to 200 units participated in that operation. The troops attacked by us had just been relieved from the (Trinidad), La Canada, (Los Hilos) and El Portillo posts. We used homemade bombs and rifles. These troops had entered Honduran territory in February and attacked the refugee camps near La Virtud and (Mapulaca). Our ambush was very effective. Twenty soldiers were killed in the trucks and 40 along the road. We wounded about 25.

[Question] How many casualties were inflicted to the enemy? San Salvador Radio Nacional said this afternoon that there were some civilian victims.

[Answer] We counted about 60 dead soldiers and 25 wounded at the end of the clash. The rest fled to (Guardila) and Las Flores. The enemy evacuated the wounded in helicopters. Helicopters strafed the site of the ambush and made about 15 trips to evacuate the wounded (?from San Isidro). Among the casualties were (?one) lieutenant, two sergeants, and one corporal. The rest were mostly enlisted men and national guardsmen. Radio Nacional is not telling the truth. It is distorting the revolutionary action to confuse the people and to diminish the blow dealt against the enemy troops, who were almost totally destroyed. We invite foreign newsmen to ask the Red Cross and to visit the Chalatenango hospital to find out the enemy's casualties.

[Question] How did the enemy reply to the attack?

[Answer] The enemy received helicopter support. They have not carried out any further operations, although we believe they are preparing one.

[Question] We would like you to tell our people how this attack related to the electoral farce?

[Answer] The enemy wants to enter the territories controlled by our forces to force the civilian population to participate in the elections. That is why we want to cut off their mobilization, annihilate them, and boycott the elections.

[Question] Would you like to add anything else, companero? We are on the air and our companeros from the paracentral front are probably listening.

[Answer] I would like to congratulate the companeros of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, especially commander [name indistinct] and all the men who are fighting the enemy. We know they have inflicted many casualties on the enemy and that they killed Colonel Palma, an assassin who participated in genocidal actions against the population in Chalatenango.

[Question] Thank you very much companero. Over and out.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER PROTESTS CLAIMS OF ELECTION FRAUD

PA190300 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemalans who have reported an alleged electoral fraud to the world should examine their consciences, Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez said. Guatemalans have spread the report that there was an electoral fraud in the country, the foreign minister said in an interview dealing with the international repercussions of the charge made against the Guatemalan Government and its official parties of having promoted maneuvers to favor one of the presidential candidates. He said that we must admit initially that no organizations, entities, or countries have taken on the task of discrediting the Guatemalan people by claiming fraud.

The foreign minister said that, unfortunately, it was some unpatriotic Guatemalans who hope to smear the country abroad. Therefore, in the long run they will have to examine their consciences and see how mistaken they are. They will have to repent before the massive expression of the Guatemalan people who voted on 7 March, the minister added in his statement for EL INDEPENDIENTE. [As received]

He denied that the country is on the verge of civil war. I could not say such a serious thing, the foreign minister said emphatically in regard to the point of view of the Latin American Workers Federation which said in a recent dispatch that following the fraudulent election in Guatemala this country is moving toward civil war. He said that the Guatemalan people are peace-loving and that the violence that has affected Central America and other parts of the world was promoted from abroad to serve foreign political and economic interests.

There is no doubt that the Guatemalans' efforts should be channeled toward the integral development of our society; we should never believe that our domestic problems cannot be solved, Castillo Valdes said. He emphasized that speculation about a civil war in Guatemala is the product of sick minds, which only want to create unrest and to further discredit the Guatemalan image abroad.

GUEVARA CALLS ON GUERRILLAS TO LAY DOWN ARMS

PA181426 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1153 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan president-elect, Gen Anibal Guevara, called on the guerrilla groups to return to a life of peace. According to a statement today by the government candidate, winner of the 7 March general election, many of those who now belong to the guerrilla groups were deceived or forced into joining.

"Therefore," said Guevara, "we want to give them an opportunity to give up life outside the law and to become a part of the peaceful life of Guatemala." Nevertheless, General Guevara declared, "if they don't accept our offer, we aren't going to beg them."

Meanwhile, the armed forces chief of staff, Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia said that 45 guerrillas have turned themselves in to the armed forces in the strife-torn province of El Quiche. General Lucas Garcia, a brother of the current Guatemalan president, added that the guerrillas who turned themselves in today will be protected by the Guatemalan army. According to the military chief, these people have various years of service with the antigovernment groups that operate in western Guatemala. This demonstrates that the armed forces are defeating the guerrillas, he said in conclusion.

TRAFFIC TO EL QUICHE CUT BACK BY 80 PERCENT

PA180455 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Passenger service between Guatamala City and El Quiche has been reduced by over 80 percent because of the threat of terrorist attacks.

Guerrilla groups have burned many small buses on the inter-American highway in recent weeks. This has caused transporters to suspend night traffic totally. Daytime traffic has been reduced. Even buses running between this city and El Quiche have remained paralyzed at the Zone 4 terminal after transporters reduced trips to a minimum in order not to endanger their personnel and vehicles. Previously, the daily average of small buses taking passengers from Guatemata City to El Quiche and vice versa ran between 40 and 50. Today only three such vehicles left for El Quiche and only six traveled from Santa Cruz to the capital.

The most frequently transited stretch is from Santa Cruz de el Quiche to Chichicastenango, where, according to well-informed persons, the guerrillas have dug trenches in the roads to stop vehicles so they can set them on fire. They also block roads by cutting down trees which they use to block traffic. The army patrols the region but the terrorist activities continue. The National Association of Interurban Transporters today announced the possibility of a total suspension of service between Guatemala City and El Quiche.

JOINT PROCLAMATION BY REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS

PA150137 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 3 Mar 82 pp, 6B, 7B

["Joint proclamation" issued by the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, Rebel Armed Forces, Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, and the Guatemalan Labor Party, issued in Guatemala City in January, 1982; published as paid advertisement -- capitals denote uppercase as published]

[Excerpt] MAIN POINTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY, PATRIOTIC, POPULAR AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

I. THE REVOLUTION WILL END REPRESSION AGAINST THE PEOPLE FOREVER AND WILL GUARANTEE TO CITIZENS LIFE AND PEACE, WHICH ARE SUPREME RIGHTS OF THE HUMAN BEING.

Life and peace are supreme rights of the human being. The revolution will end repression of the people and will eliminate forever the political regime that has attributed to itself the right to murder its opponents in order to remain in power. Since 1954, the government of the exploitative and repressive wealthy class has cost the lives of tens of thousands of Guatemalans for political reasons. This blood that has been shed is for the revolution a commitment to freedom, peace and respect for life.

II. THE REVOLUTION WILL ESTABLISH THE BASES FOR MEETING THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE GREAT MASSES OF PEOPLE BY ENDING THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DOMINATION OF THE REPRESSIVE LOCAL AND FOREIGN WEALTHY CLASS THAT GOVERNS GUATEMALA.

The main cause of our people's poverty is the economic and political domination of the great repressive local and foreign wealthy class that governs Guatemala. The revolution will end this domination and will guarantee that the product of the labor of everyone benefits those who produce wealth through their creative effort.

The property of the repressive wealthy class will be transferred to the revolutionary government, which will see that this wealth is used to meet the needs of the working people. The revolution will guarantee the implementation of a true agrarian reform program, providing land to those who work it individually, collectively and in cooperatives. The revolution will provide guarantees to small and medium landowners and will distribute to those who work the land with their hands the lands that today belong to high-ranking military authorities as well as corrupt, repressive officials and businessmen. The revolution will guarantee small and medium businesses and will encourage the creation and development of the native industry that Guatemala needs. The revolution will guarantee effective price control for the benefit of the masses, while at the same time permitting a reasonable profit that will not be to the people's detriment.

In wresting power from the great local and foreign wealthy class, the revolution will create sources of work and will guarantee by law fair wages to both urban and rural workers. Power in the hands of the people will be the basis on which to solve the great problems of health, housing and illiteracy that are plaguing the great majority of Guatemalan people.

III. THE REVOLUTION WILL GUARANTEE EQUALITY OF INDIANS AND LADINOS, ENDING CULTURAL OPPRESSION AND DISCRIMINATION

The domination of the rich is the main cause of the cultural oppression and discrimination that afflicts the Guatemalan Indians. To end cultural oppression and discrimination, the Indian population, as a basic part of the Guatemalan people, must first participate in political power. The participation of the Indian population alongside the Ladinos will permit us to meet the great need for land, work, wages, health, housing and well-being that the Indian is facing at present. Meeting these needs is the first condition for achieving equality between the Indian and Ladino populations. The second condition for guaranteeing this equality is respect for the Indian culture and recognition of the Indian's right to maintain his identity. The development of a culture that accepts or integrates the historical roots of our people is one of the great objectives of the revolution. Indians and Ladinos together in power will freely choose Guatemala's future characteristics.

IV. THE REVOLUTION WILL GUARANTEE THE CREATION OF A NEW SOCIETY IN WHICH ALL PATRIOTIC, POPULAR AND DEMOCRATIC SECTORS WILL BE REPRESENTED IN THE GOVERNMENT

The revolution will guarantee the creation of a new society in which all patriotic, popular and democratic sectors will be represented in the government. The revolution will respect the people's right to elect their local, municipal and national authorities. All citizens who by their labor, skills or capital can and are willing to bring Guatemala out of poverty, backwardness and dependence, will have a place in the new society. Patriotic businessmen who are willing to contribute to the achievement of this great objective will have full guarantees, with no condition other than that they respect the interests of the working class. The revolution will guarantee free political association, freedom of expression and freedom of worship, as means of facilitating those citizens' contribution to the construction of the new society. The revolution will harshly judge those repressive and recalcitrant enemies, the clique of high-ranking military officers and their accomplices, who have ordered and directed the repression of the people. The revolution will be flexible in judging those who have received orders to repress the people and will show consideration for those who have refused orders to repress the people. The revolution will end obligatory and discriminatory military conscription. In the new people's revolutionary army that the people of Guatemala will build to guarantee the security and defense of the fatherland, there will be room for all patriotic officers and enlisted men who have not sullied themselves with the people's blood.

In the new society, women will have equal rights with men, since they share with men equal and even greater duties, in view of their obligations as mothers. Children and the aged will enjoy the protection they deserve because of the contribution they will make or have made to the production of social wealth.

V. THE REVOLUTION WILL GUARANTEE THE POLICY OF NONALIGNMENT AND OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION THAT IS NEEDED BY POORER COUNTRIES TO DEVELOP IN TODAY'S WORLD ON THE BASIS OF THE SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES.

Nonalignment with the superpowers and international cooperation are necessities in the complex and interdependent world of today. Foreign investment is necessary for the poorer countries and must be accepted on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of each country, keeping in mind the needs of the poorer peoples and reasonable profitability for capital investment from other countries. For this purpose, political stability in each country is indispensable. Without political stability, there can be no international cooperation. International cooperation is possible despite differing ideologies and political regimes, as long as the free determination of each people is respected. [Signed] Habib Succar Guzman, Cedula

NICARAGUA

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE REPORTS CLASH

PA182002 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Communique No 8 issued by the public and international relations section of the Defense Ministry; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports that at 1220 hours on 17 March, a Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] patrol clashed with a group of more than 200 counterrevolutionaries in (Cano Zedenban), 8 km south of Santa Maria in Zelaya Norte. A total of 11 counterrevolutionaries and 3 EPS soldiers were killed in the fighting. These soldiers were: (Napoleon Mendoza Mujica), (Heladio Gonzalez Labrado) and Margarito Casijes).

FISHING VESSEL ATTACKED BY SALVADORAN COAST GUARD

PA181411 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] A Salvadoran Coast Guard vessel has violated Nicaraguan territorial waters. The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry announced last night that a Salvadoran Coast Guard vessel entered Nicaraguan territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca, off the west coast, and attacked a fishing vessel which had Sandinist naval guards on board.

A Defense Ministry communique said that the incident occurred at 0930 one mile off the Nicaraguan coast, near Punta (Hiatas), Chinandega Department. The Salvadoran vessel attacked the Nicaraguan fishing vessel (Sutiaba), which had Sandinist naval guards on board. For more than an hour there was an exchange of gunfire in which Sergeant second class (Bernardo Davila Lancos) was seriously wounded and the ship damaged, added the communique. The case was turned over to the Foreign Ministry so it could proceed to protest this aggression and violation of our national sovereignty.

TINOCO: U.S. 5-POINT PROPOSAL BEING STUDIED

PA181340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0705 GMT 18 Mar 82

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Excerpt] Managua, 18 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- The leftist Nicaraguan Government is today studying a five-point U.S. peace proposal for Central America while at the same time preparing for what it sees a U.S. inspired aggression. Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco said last night that he had received the proposal "from Mexican sources" and that it includes the five points discussed last weekend between Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The five points announced by Haig this week constitute a bilateral nonaggression pact between Nicaragua and the United States, the enactment of a U.S. neutrality law regarding the Nicaraguans who are receiving military training in the United States, a regional agreement for the suspension of the importation of heavy armament, the resumption of U.S. aid to Nicaragua, and an end to Nicaragua's intervention in El Salvador, said a U.S. Embassy bulletin.

Tinoco stressed that "Nicaragua has always been in favor of dialogue and negotiation and maintains its own five-point proposal which includes the promise of nonalignment, political pluralism and nonaggression pacts with neighboring countries."

Commenting on the U.S. peace proposal, Interior Minister Tomas Borge said that the United States should begin to withdraw its threats of aggression. "It is impossible to negotiate with a gun pointing at your chest. The first thing the United States has to do is to withdraw its threats of aggression against us," he told journalists. Borge added that any possible peace agreement in Central America must be complete, including the Salvadoran situation. If one talks of disarmament it must include not only Nicaragua, but all the countries of the region, he emphasized.

TINOCO REBUKES STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN

PA181641 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] During a news conference held in Managua, [acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Victor Hugo] Tinoco accused U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer of using diversionary tactics. He rejected a statement by Fischer that the establishment of the state of emergency in Nicaragua was a prelude to a roundup of rightists and stressed that this step was a response to foreign aggression promoted by the United States.

TOMAS BORGE REPLIES TO HAIG'S PEACE PROPOSALS

PA181254 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has rejected the proposals made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Nicaragua and emphasized that you cannot negotiate with a gun pointed at your chest. Borge, who is also a member of the FSLN National Directorate, replied to questions by journalists on the five points listed by Alexander Haig to discuss the differences between the United States and Nicaragua.

Borge said that Nicaragua has to negotiate on realistic bases, adding that the bilateral conflict must be analyzed as a whole and with the purpose of pacifying Central America. He said the U.S. Government is accusing Nicaragua on what it says it is going to do and it is attacked on that basis. [sentence as heard] He added that in order to negotiate, one must take Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua into consideration and that if disarmament is proposed, this must include all of Central America and not just Nicaragua. In conclusion, he said that in order to negotiate, it is necessary to fully guarantee that the United States is not going to attack Nicaragua because there will be no negotiations without this.

Further Borge Remarks

PA181834 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge today commented on the present situation of our country. We will not lose our patience, said Commander Borge. [Begin recording] They accuse and attack us in various ways. They say we are totalitarian, or rather that we are going to be. They do not say that we are, but that we are going to be totalitarian.

That is, they accuse us because of what we are going to be, not because of what we are. They say we are going to destroy democracy, they do not accuse us of having destroyed democracy -- that we are going to destroy [word indistinct], that we are going to be communists. They do not accuse us being of communist, but that we are going to be communists. That is, the U.S. Government accuses us not for what we are, but for what it says we are going to be, and it is on the basis of what we are going to be that they bomb us and attack us. In any case, we have not lost and will not lose our courage; we have not lost and will not lose our patience; we have not lost and will not lose our calmness and we will always faithfully and intransigently continue on the side of the revolution and the future of our people.

[Question] Commander, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig lists five points which are damaging to our sovereignty in order to negotiate with Nicaragua. What is your opinion?

[Answer] That is not negotiating. One cannot negotiate with a gun pointing at one's chest. One cannot negotiate as long as they threaten us. One must negotiate on realistic terms and the negotiations must be viewed in an overall manner. One must negotiate, if there are going to be negotiations, to pacify Central America. One must take El Salvador into consideration; one must take Nicaragua into consideration; one must deal with disarmament throughout Central America, not just in Nicaragua. Furthermore, as long as the United States does not fully guarantee that it will not attack our country, there can be no negotiations.

[Questions] What is foreseen in case of direct aggression against Nicaragua, a direct action....

[Answer] We are ready to expect anything. We expect, we desire that there will be no aggression, but all of our people are ready to accept it with calmness, with courage.

[Question] When are you going to give [words indistinct]

[Answer] There will be an interview by Commander Humberto Ortega in the next few days.

[Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish at 1145 GMT 18 March carries a report datelined Managua quoting Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge as saying that the Sandinist Government will not negotiate with the United States at gunpoint to newsmen at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport at a farewell ceremony in honor of DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok]

HUMBERTO ORTEGA SEES SITUATION AS 'COMPLEX'

PA182122 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Defense Minister Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra said at noon today: We want to stress, with the responsibility that applies in this case, that the situation continues to be complex. We are not willing to give in and are willing to continue to be revolutionaries, anti-imperialists and internationalists. There are sectors in our country which want to return to the past; a past of exploitation of the people and of being puppets of imperialism. However, we will continue to keep struggling to find a political solution to the present problem.

Here we have commander Ortega Saavedra:

[Begin recording] However, we want to stress to our people, with the calmness and responsibility with which our revolution and our leaders speak to our people, that the situation we are experiencing continues to be difficult and complex, because we are determined to stick to the revolutionary plan we have been promoting since we seized power on 19 July 1979 and because we are determined to continue to be revolutionaries and maintain a profoundly popular revolutionary process in this country. We want to continue to be internationalists and anti-imperialists.

There are forces which want to return to the past and impose the Somozists who were defeated and others who were not Somozists but who do not represent the interests of workers, patriotism and Sandinism. There are sectors abroad which are being used by U.S. imperialism to impose the past on us so that we go back to a regime of exploitation and oppression for our people. They want to impose a puppet regime that serves the strategic interests that the United States feels it has had here in Nicaragua and Central America for more than a century.

Therefore, those of us who have been in [the government] so far, who will continue in these difficult times and have been struggling to direct the political situation toward a path that will lead to a just solution that (?does not involve) more bloodshed and destruction -- more destruction than we have had and more than that being experienced by the Salvadoran people -- will make every effort to find a political and just solution for this difficult situation. We want a solution in which the concept of negotiation will truly mean fairness and benefits for the poorest and the most exploited and oppressed.

We don't want this political negotiation to mean imposition of several political and economic factors which could affect our principles of self-determination, sovereignty and dignity. So we want to stress that we are involved in a complex situation in this area and that we will continue to seek this solution -- wiht the support of other mature and responsible foreign governments which have accompanied us in this struggle to find a just political solution to the problems of the region [words indistinct]. While we are involved in this effort to find [words indistinct] we are seeking a [word indistinct] negotiation for the region and we are worried, because -- despite our effort -- the lies and falsehoods of the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government, the Central American area and certain South American countries have continued. [end recording]

OPPOSITION LEADERS MEET WITH FSLN'S ARCE

PA181259 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 17 Mar (AFP) -- Alfonso Robelo, the president of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), believes that the Sandinist government's decision to declare a state of national emergency is justified because "something very serious could happen in the country."

After a meeting with Bayardo Arce, FSLN political coordinator, attended by various leaders of the opposition Democratic Coordinating Board of which Robelo is also president, Robelo said that he believes that "the people have to be ready to defend Nicaragua."

The statement by Robelo, former member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, was published today in the newspaper BARRICADA which supports the government. The opposition politician said that "there are facts which justify the declaration of a national emergency." He added that this is his personal opinion.

"If there's a ship in the Gulf of Fonseca, if they have blown up one bridge and damaged another, if criminals are training in Costa Rica and if they are showing us photographs taken over Nicaragua and, on top of everything, U.S. newspapers and some officials of the Reagan administration are talking of one thing and another, then I think these are signs that something very serious could happen to Nicaragua," Robelo remarked. "I'm not saying," he added, "that I agree with everything the government does, but if I had been a member junta, I would have approved the emergency law."

Robelo said that the committee of the Democratic Coordinating Board which met with Bayardo Arce told him that "to the extent that it will restore the national unity and the harmony that existed among all Nicaraguan sectors to bring down the Somozist dictatorship, we believe that we are not only defeating the aggression but also preventing it."

Furthermore, it was learned that during the closed-door meeting, Sandinist leader Arce explained the gravity of the threats that menace the country and the extent to which these threats have become reality. Arce explained that the state of national emergency decreed on Monday after the blowing up of two bridges in the area that borders on Honduras, "responds to the necessity to defend the people's sovereignty and self-determination."

He said, moreover, that the state of emergency measure, "DUE TO ITS SCOPE, is basically restricted to regulating information. The measure is not the only legal instrument which the revolution can apply, depending on how the delicate situation at this time may develop." The Sandinist leader called on the opposition to demonstrate "patriotic attitudes appropriate to the reality that we are facing an imminent and massive aggression."

Travel Restrictions Announced

PA181955 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1602 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 18 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- "Certain personalities of the country" will not be able to travel abroad as long as the state of emergency -- originally decreed for 30 days -- is in effect. Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission, announced this in a meeting that he held last night with the leadership of the Nicaragua Democratic Coordinating Board, an alliance of the political parties in the opposition.

According to opposition sources, the list of persons affected by the exit control has not been disclosed yet.

Writer Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, announced over Sandinist television that there will be no obstacles for private citizens who have to go abroad on business, to visit relatives or for health reasons. According to Ramirez, the restrictions will only apply to certain Nicaraguan personalities. Leaders of the Coordination Board are expecting the government to explain, within the next few days, restrictions on "certain people" from leaving the country, or the justifications that must be given in order to travel.

ORTEGA ANNOUNCES DECREE ON DEFENSE CONTRIBUTION

PA190301 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2121 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 18 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- In the next few days, the Sandinist Government will decree a "patriotic economic contribution" of assistance by Nicaraguans to the nation's defense spending, to avert foreign military aggression.

Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega announced this today, Thursday, while explaining the measures that will be taken as a result of the national state of emergency established for 30 days by the law of national emergency (state of exception). The military junta indicated that without that contribution, the country's normal social programs and the construction of schools would suffer a 6-month delay.

Commander Ortega indicated that the decree, which will soon be expanded at length, seeks to minimize the impact of defense costs so that they "will be less onerous" to government programs and will not fall on a single sector of the country but will embrace all of the people. Ortega, who is also commander in chief of the Sandinist peoples militias [as received], announced that "as the (28 March) elections in El Salvador approach, the situation in Central America, particularly Nicaragua, becomes more difficult and complex."

OFFICIALS ATTEND DPRK DELEGATION DEPARTURE

PA181801 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1451 GMT on 17 March relays from the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport the departure of the DPRK party and government delegation, headed by Premier Yi Chong-ok.

Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Rafael Cordova Rivas, members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman; Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez and Commander Victor Tirado Lopez, representing the FSLN National Directorate, are present at the airport to bid farewell to the DPRK delegation, whose members board the plane after reviewing the guard of honor.

The announcer reads the declaration issued by the DPRK delegation, after saying that all the members of the DPRK delegation have boarded the plane.

CORRILLO STATEMENT AT SOVIET AUCCTU CONGRESS

For Soviet media coverage of the activities of the delegation from Nicaragua to the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions being held in the Kremlin, including an account of the speech by German Bendaides Corrillo, representative of the Nicaraguan trade unions, at the congress, see the Political & Social Developments section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT of 19 March, and subsequent issues.

LE MONDE ON SANDINIST FEARS OF U.S. INTERVENTION

PM091719 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Marcel Niedergang dispatch]

[Text] Managua -- The Sandinist leaders maintain that the Reagan government has already approved a vast plan for intervention in Nicaragua. According to the progovernment press in Managua, whose headlines and commentaries do not bother with subtleties, invasion of the country is "imminent."

BARRICADA, Sandinist Front organ, and NUEVO DIARO even described the adversary's plan in detail on Saturday, 6 March. After a diversionary operation on the northwest border with Honduras, the main attack will move in the direction of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, with the participation of several thousand armed men from Somozan bases in Honduras and Miami. LA PRENSA, the opposition newspaper, whose everyday virulence equals that of its rivals, however, gives little credence to this "threat."

For their part, the members of the government junta and the "commandantes" who belong to the Sandinist Front's collegial leadership privately seem fairly calm and relaxed, but they claim to have "proof" that the destabilization operation envisaged by the American Government "has, indeed, started." According to them, "the most dangerous time will be in a few weeks...." They say they are anxious "to give full priority to the country's defense" and therefore have decided to postpone the discussion by the Council of State -- the Sandinist "parliament" -- of two bills, one on the press and the other on the status of political parties, which are arousing violent protests from opposition ranks.

The press bill has been described by LA PRENSA as "a return to the stone age." The spokesman for Democratic Coordination, which groups the small moderate or Social Democratic parties hostile to Sandinism, have already violently condemned "the unacceptable limitations" of the bill on the status of political parties.

The Managua leaders willingly list the "signs" which they regard as "threatening": the presence of an American destroyer in the Gulf of Fonseca, the decision to place on alert 9,000 Marines in the Panama Canal Zone, the installation of a U.S. naval base on the Honduran island of Amapala and the plan for the Americans to use the Colombian base on the island of San Andres, which is situated on Nicaragua's Caribbean continental shelf and which, moreover, is officially claimed by the Sandinist government.

NATO Air and Sea Maneuvers

They condemn the NATO air and sea maneuvers due to start this Monday, 8 March, in the Caribbean, for the first time in 23 years," they specify. They think the recent creation of a "triple alliance" among Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador is "an American war machine whose real aim is to legitimize a possible intervention in Central America by claiming to be based on the Rio de Janeiro inter-American defense treaty." There is, they say, "a very clear intention to encircle Nicaragua politically and militarily."

"We know for sure," junta member Sergio Ramirez said, "that 3,000 former Somozan guards have gathered at Mokoron and Puerto Lempira on Honduras' Atlantic coast." Mikoron is also one of the assembly points for the Miskito Indians who have fled Nicaragua and apparently have been "enlisted" by the Somozans. The Nicaraguan Army is pursuing, with some difficulty, the creation of a closed military zone all along the Rio Coco on the northeastern border with Honduras. The last inhabited large villages, like Waspan or San Carlos, are gradually being abandoned by the civilians. Several commandantes in the Sandinist Front leadership have visited the spot in the past few days. According to one of them, "The Somozan gangs operating on the northern border have had markedly improved armaments in the past few weeks. They have machineguns and explosives."

Indeed, a visit to this region shows there are incidents every day: harassment fire, commando incursions at night, abductions.... There is growing anxiety among the population in the Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Esteli Departments. "The Somozans' tactics," a Swiss engineer stated on Ocotal, "is to draw the Sandinist soldiers onto Honduran territory to spark off a serious border incident."

The leaders and the population also fear an extension of terrorist actions since the explosion of a bomb at Managua airport on 20 February. "We know," Ramirez also said, "that the U.S. National Security Council has approved $19 million in credit to finance destabilization actions inside Nicaragua. The council also has given its go-ahead to the participation of Argentine officers in training the Somozan gangs."

The Sandinists are, therefore, tempted to interpret Thomas Enders' (assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs) visit to Chile and Argentina as part of the major diplomatic and military maneuvers directed against them. It is true that they do not have good memories of their recent talks with Enders. "He said to me," Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father d'Escoto said: "Why the devil do you want to strengthen your army? It is pointless. We are a thousand times stronger than you."

Situation in El Salvador

The Sandinists are closely following the development of the situation in El Salvador because they believe their fate is now closely linked with the outcome of the war in the neighboring country. "I cannot swear to you," Father d'Escoto also said, "that not one single gun goes from here to El Salvador. But I can categorically state that no large quantity of arms passes through our territory. Enders thinks the reverse. But he refuses to give us his proof because, according to him we are not intimate enough. How can we convince him?"

"If we could help the Reagan government save face in El Salvador, we would do so," Sergio Ramirez and Maj Bayardo Arce, members of the Sandinist leadership's group of nine, said with one voice. "Washington is bogged down in El Salvador. Agreeing to negotiations means abandoning the position of force adopted by Reagan. Intervening means sinking into crisis in the face of an unwilling American opinion...."

While awaiting the feared date of 28 March, the Managua leaders are stepping up their offers to explain to the United States and are launching appeals for solidarity to foreign countries.

The Standing Committee of Intellectuals for the Sovereignty of the American Peoples met for first time in Managua 4 through 8 March. Gabriel Garcia Marquez and Julio Cortazar, among others, were present and they sent a telegram to [French President] Mitterrand, drawing his attention to the "threats" allegedly hanging over Nicaragua. The Sandinist leaders hope that the French head of state will raise the matter during his talks with Reagan in Washington on 12 March.

ALFONSO ROBELO COMMENTS ON CURRENT ISSUES

PA180245 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Station interview with Alfonso Robelo Callejas, national president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, and president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, on 13 March; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Engineer Robelo, our first question analyzes the war footing that exists in Nicaragua. We have found that the troop mobilizations in the streets of Managua, the watchwords of the Sandinist people's militias, the unification movements conducted around what the mass organizations call national defense, the commanders' statements and the statements published in pro-government papers, indicate that an aggression is imminent. We understand that you, as a Nicaraguan politician, are not only an observer, but also active participant in this atmosphere. Therefore, you can make a timely comment about the real possibility of an intervention or about, let's say, some kind of political pretext of the Sandinist Front at present.

[Answer] Gladly. I believe that we have to carry out an in-depth analysis of this war psychosis that, in effect, is felt in Managua and throughout Nicaragua. I don't think that it contributes at all to the atmosphere that should exist during a true reconstruction, because it dedicates serious efforts to the plans of defense from an aggression.

It could be that there is a clear connection between this and what is happening with the U.S. Government, all the reports leaked about the U.S. Government, the pictures of spy planes flying in Nicaraguan airspace, and so forth. Nevertheless, I ask myself if there could be any reason for a U.S. intervention at this moment when we know that the new U.S. ambassador, Anthony Quainton, is arriving next Monday night. I think that there is a contradiction. The United States cannot be thinking of an invasion and sending its ambassador at the same time. Also, if we have an ambassador in Washington, the most logical thing would be to use diplomatic channels to denounce and object to the things that we believe are imminent signs of an invasion to Nicaragua.

Therefore, I ask myself, what is behind all this? I think that it is closely related to the elections in El Salvador. There is no doubt that in El Salvador the guerrillas have set their sights as we say. They have decided to use their bullets in a total offensive to hinder the elections scheduled for 28 March. The government, which has U.S. support, has also set its sights on having the elections, come hell or high water.

We all know -- because it is no secret -- of the open and clear solidarity that the frontist government has shown the Salvadoran guerrillas. In other words, this is like two firemen who are shoveling coal to locomotives that are running on the same track but in opposite directions. It would seem that the United States is supplying coal on one side, while coal for the other side is coming from the Nicaraguans, or rather the Sandinist government, Cuba, the USSR and others. In my opinion, those who are supplying coal on one side are afraid that the coal suppliers from the other side could take reprisals and there might be a collapse. This is what is happening in El Salvador and Nicaragua because of the ties that might exist. [sentence as heard]

This does not mean that I am repeating the charge of arms smuggling, because I honestly have no proof that arms are being smuggled to the Salvadoran guerrillas through Nicaragua. What I do see, and what all Nicaraguans see, is an open identification with those guerrilla movements, because we know that the FSLN has a Marxist-Leninist National Directorate, just as we know that there is Marxist-Leninist control [of the guerrillas] in El Salvador.

Therefore, I feel that there is fear of the repercussions that could occur if the Salvadoran guerrillas are successful in their operations designed to hinder the Salvadoran elections to the point of having them suspended.

This creates a contradictory situation. If the Salvadoran guerrillas win, this will be good for them, but will probably be bad for those who may be extending solidarity to them, that is, the Nicaraguan Government, the FSLN government. But if they are not successful in their attempt to block the elections, well, it is not bad either, because they [the FSLN] will be losing an ally in whom they have trusted, in the belief that by consolidating El Salvador, there would also be consolidation of the FSLN's position of absolute power in Nicaragua. [paragraph as heard]

That is why I feel that Nicaragua will feel the repercussions of what may happen in El Salvador this month. That is what I believe.

It seems to me that the situation is aggravated by the reports, the investigations carried out by the U.S. newspapers, the New York TIMES and the Washington POST, and the publication of the U.S. aerial spy photographs of Nicaraguan territory that appear to demonstrate the existence of a large quantity of weapons in Nicaragua.

All this, then, has created this psychosis, a psychosis that I think is not good. To go even further, the way in which this psychosis is manipulated by the government to conceal other things is censurable from every viewpoint, because one should not toy with a country's nationalism. They are toying with the nationalism of Nicaraguans in order to use them in the ruling party's game.

In doing all this, the FSLN members are toying with equations that do not exist. They wish to give the impression that Nicaragua and the governing party, the FSLN, are the same; that the Nicaraguan revolution and the FSLN are the same; and moreover, that all this forms a single chain of equations, which is not true. We Nicaraguans are obliged to defend the interests of our fatherland, Nicaragua. Those interests can never be the same as those of the Sandinist Front. The FSLN, with its Marxist-Leninist ideology, can have international commitments, ideological interests, that it puts above Nicaragua's interests. That ideology is one which places internationalism above nationalism.

I point out all these things because I wish to call the attention of Nicaraguans to the fact that this sort of manipulation is dangerous because it is used to conceal situations that, above all, are due to international solidarity with the Salvadoran guerrillas -- which can be clearly seen, right? -- and are not motivated by the interests of Nicaragua as a country.

One more comment: I think that it is also important to indicate that if there is a situation of tension between two countries -- one of which is small and engaged in reconstruction, in an era of reconstruction that at times seems to me to have failed to get off the ground, or at least, that is moving at a snail's pace -- and the other is a powerful country to the north, the least we can do is refrain from provoking that superpower with irresponsible actions and insulting remarks. Instead, we should take a position of moderation, prudence and calm. It is the duty of sensible rulers to defend all of the Nicaraguan people.

[Question] Mr Robelo, we independent newsmen have observed that when we approach democratic politicians like you and other leaders of democratic parties, you are usually asked leading questions regarding the FSLN's foreign policy. Questions like this are common; why haven't you made a statement on the U.S. aggression, or on the photographs, or on the economic blockade? What do you have to say about this?

Since you have granted me an extensive interview, without indulging in that practice, I would like to ask you [words indistinct] the political structure with which the democratic parties of Nicaragua, particularly the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] should establish relations with the U.S. government at this time?

[Answer] That is an important question. I believe that the MDN and the country's democratic forces should act with great independence in the area of foreign policy. At no time should they fall into the game of the struggle between the superpowers. It is very dangerous to get involved in that game. It would be very unfortunate to get involved in that game.

I believe that we have often said, and it seems to me that we should emphasize now, that the MDN, Alfonso Robelo and the Nicaraguan democrats can be on only one side in the event of a foreign aggression. Which side? The Nicaraguan side. We can never be allies, accomplices or accessories in a foreign invasion. We will always be on Nicaragua's side.

However, I repeat what I said a few moments ago. Nicaragua is not the same as the FSLN. The FSLN government is one thing and Nicaraguan interests are another. We have no reason to defend the interests of the governing party. We must always defend Nicaraguan interests. We should never fall into the sad role of being peons, of being manipulated by foreign interests.

Therefore, to answer your question -- and I have already answered one part of it -- I think that our party's relationship with other countries and other governments must be one of respect, one that always takes into account the interests of Nicaragua, of the Nicaraguan people. Those interests are above partisan or ideological interests.

As our name, Democratic Movement, clearly indicates, we are genuinely democratic and we want Nicaragua to take the path of true independence and authentic sovereignty.

[Question] To close this interview, would you comment on an article which appeared in a local paper headlined: CIA Millions to Nicaraguan Moderates?

[Answer] With pleasure. I have read the article. The headline is truly irresponsible. It demonstrates EL NUEVO DIARIO's lack of responsibility. It demonstrates clear subliminal manipulation, to use that paper's argot. Under an 8-column headline, there is a picture of me at the national assembly of the Nicaraguan Development Institute [NDE]. The caption says: some of the people attending the annual INDE assembly. In other words, it says hardly anything and one gets the impression that the headline, CIA Millions to Nicaraguan Moderates, is related to the photograph, in which the people are almost indistinguishable and I am not only in the foreground, but appear to be the only person in the photograph. In my opinion, this really demonstrates not only a lack of honesty, but also [word indistinct].

Moreover, the information comes from two PRENSA LATINA dispatches, which repeats information from the New York TIMES. The facts are manipulated. Who initially used the word moderates? PRENSA LATINA or the New York TIMES? It is published here in quotation marks as if this information came from the New York TIMES in the form of an attack on our forces. The first dispatch says: President Ronald Reagan provided millions of dollars in covert aid to moderate sectors in Nicaragua, according to the New York TIMES. The word used is provided, as if the action took place in the past and the reference is to moderate sectors. The second dispatch, which also comes from the Cuban agency PRENSA LATINA -- and we already know what its interests are -- says that the U.S. Government is providing millions of dollars in covert financial aid to individuals and private organizations in Nicaragua, or to government officials, according to the New York TIMES. Now the phrase is providing is used as if the situation were still going on in the present and reference is made to individuals and private organizations. Really, to use a headline of this type and place it in this manner demonstrates irresponsible, ill-intentioned and I would say perverse manipulation, particularly at this time when, as I said at the beginning of this interview, there is a generalized war psychosis.

You all know that I, the MDN and the Democratic Coordinating Board are very independent. On repeated occasions, we have criticized errors in U.S. policy. I would like to take advantage of this interview to make it perfectly clear that the MDN has never received, requested or been offered any foreign funds, from the U.S., Cuban or Soviet Governments. We have no international ties. We are true Nicaraguans. We defend the interests of the people and our party is maintained -- rather modestly, by the way -- by the contributions of Nicaraguans.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA GIVES WOMEN'S DAY SPEECH

PA111500 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Speech by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega at mass meeting to mark International Women's Day at Gen Omar Torrijos Nonaligned Plaza in Managua -- recorded]

[Excerpts] First of all, we acknowledge in the name of the FSLN National Directorate, our government and our people, the brave statement that has been released on this rostrum by the permanent committee of intellectuals for sovereignty of the peoples of Central America. This brave statement reinforces, that is adds to, the arsenal of moral and political weapons used by our people in their struggle against our common enemy, North American imperialism. We are sure that this statement by the intellecturals will be endorsed by other intellectuals in our America and in the United States itself, and that this way they will help to strengthen the struggle against intervention in Central America, in our America.

As you know, in recent months the most reactionary sectors in the U.S. administration, in the Central American area and in some South American countries, have stepped up their maneuvers and campaigns in the economic, diplomatic, commercial, political and military fields.

You will recall that during the last few months, and most particularly since October, our enemies have expanded their obviously aggressive plans, particularly in the military field. They are preparing to combine them with the political campaigns and maneuvers outside Nicaragua to isolate us and to deprive us of the support of serious and steadfast governments. They want to confuse the peoples of our Latin America and the world in order to keep them from rising up and struggling the day they make up their minds to launch military attacks against our revolution in this area.

In addition to engaging in this campaign, which is well-known and would take too long to describe, they are manipulating the most reactionary sectors of the local and international press and the rightist political parties opposed to a truly revolutionary and anti-imperialist revolution, to a revolution truly mindful of the blood women have spilled throughout our history.

The so-called Central American Democratic Community [CDC] was also created in January. It is nothing but a political instrument to more expeditiously call up the military forces of the inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, or, in other words, the military forces of the Inter-American Defense Board that is, countries outside the Central American area.

We have learned that during the last few months U.S. forces known as mobile training groups have intensively trained military forces of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, which hold a reactionary view of our revolution. We have also learned that ultrareactionary Guatemalan, Honduran and Salvadoran militarymen meet routinely with former Somozist guardsmen and counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan leaders.

We are already used to the spy flights over our country. We know about and detect these flights by U.S. aircraft and other means. We know that in view of the current situation in El Salvador, resulting from a struggle of several decades against the landowners and reactionary sectors which have kept these hard-working people living in subhuman conditions, officials of U.S. military and political intelligence agencies are traveling through Central and South America to create a more effective form of aggression, in view of the (?continuing) advance of the people's revolutionary movement in El Salvador.

The aggressive, imperious position of the spokesmen of Yankee imperialism is always in contrast to consistent, mature positions. I am very worried about this, because we clearly perceive that the reasons for the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people, of Salvadoran women, are not arms smuggling or intervention by Nicaragua, Cuba or the USSR, as the spokesmen for imperialism claim, but the poverty, exploitation and oppression to which the landowning reactionary classes and the corrupt military men have subjected that people, just as the liberal and conservative oligarchy, Somozism and false spiritual leaders kept us here in the past. The causes for the untenable situation Duarte's government is currently facing in El Salvador lie there. [applause]

We are worried at the fact that at this stage the spokesmen of the Reagan administration continue to insist, through big lies and irrational statements, that the cause of the Salvadoran people's struggle lies in Nicaragua, in Cuba, in the arms smuggling and a number of other factors. This allows them to bring together the most reactionary sectors and to deceive some backward sectors in our America to justify their aggressive plans.

We are worried at the continued insistence on blaming Nicaragua for all of these problems even though all the progressive forces in El Salvador, including the armed people, have virtually ridiculed the attempts to hold elections in El Salvador within the next few days; even though the Mexican and French Governments, as well as a number of other serious and responsible governments, have clearly suggested a political settlement of the problem; even though serious and mature proposals were put forth at the meeting in Nicaragua of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties; even though virtually all responsible and mature forces on our continent, in Europe, the Arab world and Africa are every day pointing an increasingly accusing finger at the obviously interventionist U.S. plans; and even though the lies and outrageous actions of supposedly serious officials like Alexander Haig are increasingly being bared.

Yet we find that these elements are the biggest and most irratinal liars. They are now more isolated than ever in the world because of their irrational policy on El Salvador. We are worried over the fact that at this point and within this framework they are still going on with their military and diversionist maneuvers and military preparations alongside the most reactionary sectors in the area.

We are worried because this means that the closer we get to election day in El Salvador, to that allegedly democratic election -- for these are the democratic elections that imperialism wants, like those held yesterday in Guatemala while oppressing the people; these are the democratic elections that the right wants us to hold some day, the type of election that the United States wants to impose on 28 March -- the closer we get to that day, instead of listening to the just and logical positions voiced by our people and our government, they continue promoting their military plans.

The continue preparing their sabotage plans, they continue planting bombs in our planes, they continue encouraging and moving the elements still found within our structures, for there still are hidden elements stealing our planes in order to gradually create a difficult international situation for the Nicaraguan Government. They want to create difficulties for the Nicaraguan people, serious difficulties connected with sabotage, political diversionism, deceit, lies and scandals. By causing serious difficulties of this type they seek to conceal the critical situation inherent in their erratic policy in El Salvador.

This is why today we were reading with justified malice a report in LA PRENSA -- logically -- on a Venezuelan gentleman, a leader of the Democratic Action Party, apparently a presidential candidate, named Jaime Lusinchi. The report on this individual shows how -- as we approach election day, which for them is crucial -- they are stepping up various measures, parallel to the military ones already underway, in order to create confusion among our people and the rest in Latin America, particularly in Central America.

In his note, this gentleman, Lusinchi, pratically places conditions on the solidarity which in their day the most progressive and conscientious sectors of the Venezuelan people and the government offered the Nicaraguan people when we were fighting Somoza.

Supposedly for that contribution -- the basic contribution, however, was the blood shed by the 50,000 dead among our people who sought to get rid of tyrant Somoza -- supposedly for that solidarity, which we will always be grateful for and will always carry in our hearts because we are internationalists; and just as we know how to receive aid, we also know how to give it conscientiously and without setting conditions -- this gentleman now seeks [applause] to place conditions on the aid that his party -- we don't know if he personally, but I doubt it -- offered in its day to the Nicaraguan people.

In his note, Lusinchi states: As an aside at this point, one must ask how much Eden Pastora and Carlos Andres Perez contributed to the victory and how much was contributed by Fidel Castro, who of course came in merely at the end.

This gentleman does not realize that in the first place, the Nicaraguan people, the mutilated children, the dead children, the women who gave their blood, the women who lost their husbands, the women who lost their children and the children who lost their mothers, this gentleman does not realize that our working people, that our workers, peasants, these people who lost more than 50,000 lives, the blood of more than 50,000 honorable human beings and true Nicaraguans, those people of German Pomares Ordonez, the FSLN which lost the blood of the best of its sons, Carlos Fonseca [applause], in the struggle for freedom, the working people and not any one individual or individuals are the ones who deserve the essential credit for the freedom we obtained with the blood of those people, the workers and peasants who no one knows but who our people respect and mourn because they are the people themselves. [applause]

At these difficult times, we issue a call to all the forces of our country to join in the efforts to promote a peace front, a front that will achieve just and not bloody solutions, just political solutions for our people.

Since we are experiencing a truly dangerous situation we do not want to create alarm, but we do have a responsibility to our people and we must clearly point out to them that this month is one of danger, that this month could be a month of further direct military aggressions by imperialism and that therefore we have the duty, we have the enthusiasm and the conviction, to strengthen all the plans that defense demands so that our revolution will not be destroyed, so that the past will not be imposed on us and so that we can overcome small or big attacks by our enemies.

It is true that all our people, our honorable people, our patriotic people are willing to shed their blood but this does not mean shedding blood uselessly. We are struggling in the political and diplomatic field so that blood will not be shed in our fatherland. But if blood has to be shed, let it be known that we are going to shed it to win. We are sure that with the preparation of our people, with the militias, with the army, with the Interior Ministry, with all the working people, we will not only withstand but will defeat our enemies. [applause]

At this moment we have already managed to establish some specific guidelines on what is known as civil defense, as part of our defense efforts.

Civil defense, which includes a branch of the Sandinist People's Army, will issue specific written instructions in coordination with the Sandinist People's Militias [MPS] and the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], to organize our defense -- without sowing any alarm or panic -- against possible surprise attacks or bombings like those the imperialists and reactionary enemies usually stage.

As I said, the revolution will continue its efforts to avoid war through every possible political, moral and diplomatic action. We must be prepared, however. For this reason, I repeat, the reinforcement of the CDS in conjuction with the MPS and the measures, which the Civil Defense Department will outline, will bolster the defense work we require at neighborhoods and population centers to keep our enemies from wreaking further damage, death and bloodletting on our people.

We will also continue issuing instructions to work centers through MPS. We are certain that the mass organizations, the revolutionary unions and the organizations of women, who are today celebrating their day, will be at the frontline in achieving the defense work we currently require. [shouts]

In closing, I wish to stress so there will be no doubts and so no alarm, panic or anarchy will be created -- because they are very harmful to the revolution -- that the situation in the region is critical and serious; that there is a real danger of aggression and that we are, therefore, obliged to prepare ourselves to face this situation and not just simply learn how to die. Fundamentally, we must be prepared to repel this aggression.

We must insist that only by maintaining our present level of organization and by bolstering our defenses will we be able to responsibly reject in the immediate future the difficult political situation that the enemies of the revolution and the Reagan administration wish to impose on our people. Only in this way will our revolutionary government and the National Directorate have greater leverage in the political and diplomatic fields.

Along with this work in the political and diplomatic fields, we must, together with our government and the National Directorate, oil our organization and our rifles and be ready to defeat our enemies in the defense and military fields here in Nicaragua and in Central America. This war must be won not only by Nicaraguans but by Central Americans and Latin Americans as well.

Therefore, let our enemies beware, because not only the Nicaraguan people are ready to show their own revolutionary willingness to win or to die but that of Central Americans and Latin Americans too. We are not alone but together with other peoples. Free fatherland or death. [applause]

CASTRO, NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA, ARCE, OTHERS MEET

FL191209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Cuba and Nicaragua have exchanged views on the critical situation occuring today in the Central American and Caribbean area. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro last night held talks with commanders of the Sandinist revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of Government of National Reconstruction and Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Commission of the FSLN National Directorate, who paid a 24-hour visit to our country.

Also participating in the talks for the Nicaraguan side were Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto; Julio Lopez, chief of the FSLN International Relations Department; and Marcos Valle, Nicaragua's ambassador to Cuba. Present for the Cuban side were Manuel Pineiro, chief of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee America Department; Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon; and Julian Lopez, Cuba's ambassador to Nicaragua.

The visitors returned to their country early this morning after participating in the exchange of views at the highest governmental and political level with Cuban leaders on the critical situation being lived today by the Central American and Caribbean area.

PRELA REACTS TO HAIG-CASTANEDA NEW YORK MEETING

PA190326 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, 18 Mar (AFP) -- Cuba has reacted for the first time, although unofficially and prudently, to the meeting last Sunday in New York between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda in regard to the situation in Central America.

After that meeting, Haig declared that his talks with Castaneda constituted "a framework for future negotiations" on Central America, accepting for the first time the possibility of a negotiated solution for that region of the world.

For his part, the Mexican foreign secretary did not exclude the possibility of negotiations between the parties concerned.

A Cuban PRENSA LATINA agency dispatch written by one of its most renowned analysts stated today that "the firm fighting will of the Salvadoran people, as well as the solidarity that it has aroused throughout the world, are factors that have much to do with the fact that the U.S. Government has now admitted the possibility of a negotiated solution in Central America for the first time."

The Cuban commentator recalls that President Fidel Castro sent a letter to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo after the latter made an appeal on 22 February in Managua offering to aid in the search for peace for Central America.

The analysts stressed particularly that, according to Havana, the U.S. disposition to seek a negotiated solution to the conflict should now be translated into deeds.

In this respect, PRENSA LATINA recalls the conditions raised by Fidel Castro in his message to Lopez Portillo for cooperation with the efforts of the Mexican chief of state: a commitment on the part of the United States to end its attacks on its neighbors, its aid to the "genocidal" regimes and its "subversive" actions.

NICARAGUAN EMERGENCY, U.S. 'AGGRESSION' VIEWED

PA180400 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 16 Mar 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has been forced to declare the state of national emergency to counteract the growing wave of threats, sabotage and armed incursions by mercenary elements, as well as the slanderous campaigns prepared by U.S. imperialism and supported by antipatriotic Nicaraguan people and organizations.

In announcing the decree on the state of national emergency, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government, said: The objective of the emergency law is to sever the hands of the enemy here, inside, and to give those who have committed the error of showing solidarity with the counterrevolution the opportunity to repent.

We know, the Sandinist leader added, that this will bring a slanderous campaign against the revolution, but we cannot be fools, for we have the obligation of defending the revolution's power with pistols and with rifles. We are not going to tire of saying we want peace, but our enemies must realize that we are ready to die, if necessary, in defending the rights of the people, Daniel Ortega said.

The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction took this measure after evaluating a series of recent enemy actions that prove the plans of aggression against the revolutionary people. The actions listed in this regard include the plot to destroy the state's cement plant and the country's only oil refinery; the attack on a Nicaraguan plane in Mexico; and the terrorist attack at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, in Managua, as the result of which Nicaraguan citizens died and state property was damaged.

The aggressive plans against Nicaragua also include criminal incursions by Somozist guards, who recently destroyed two bridges, and the campaign of lies and slander against the Sandinist revolution mounted by the U.S. imperialists, who also have warships near Nicaraguan waters and U.S. military planes that fly over Nicaraguan territory illegally.

Certain Latin American governments are involved in all of these counterrevolutionary plans, which are directed by the United States and its CIA. This has been confirmed by U.S. officials and news organizations. In Sunday's edition, the New York TIMES reported that President Ronald Reagan has approved a plan to destabilize Nicaragua and other Central American and Caribbean countries. This plan is being executed by the CIA. The newspaper adds that the plans against Nicaragua include military and paramilitary operations, with the participation of Argentine armed forces, to destroy dams, powerplants, factories, bridges and other installations vital to the country's economy. In less than 3 years of revolutionary government, the Nicaraguan people have been the object of an endless amount of economic aggression and threats from U.S. imperialism. The United States suspended Nicaragua's credits for the purchase of wheat. It also adopted other economic measures intended to destabilize the Sandinist government. In addition, it has publicly armed and trained Somozist elements and other counterrevolutionaries for the avowed purpose of invading Nicaragua.

Somozist bands in Honduran territory, directed by the CIA, have staged incursions into rural Nicaraguan areas, where they have committed acts of criminal sabotage and have murdered peaceful citizens, including voluntary teachers. Meanwhile, the imperialists have been encouraging and financing counterrevolutionary elements inside the country, to encourage criminal actions. The Washington government, deaf to repudiation and to general demands that attacks on and threats against Nicaragua come to an end, is increasing its aggressive actions against the heroic people of Sandino and is drawing fascist Latin American regimes into participation in these criminal acts. But the people of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador, who were able to defeat imperialist invaders 50 years ago and who defeated the Somozist dictatorship, a firm U.S. ally, only 3 years ago, will again defeat their constant enemy. To do this, they have the wise leadership of the revolutionary vanguard, the heroic will of the best children of Nicaragua and the solidarity of the people of our America and the world.